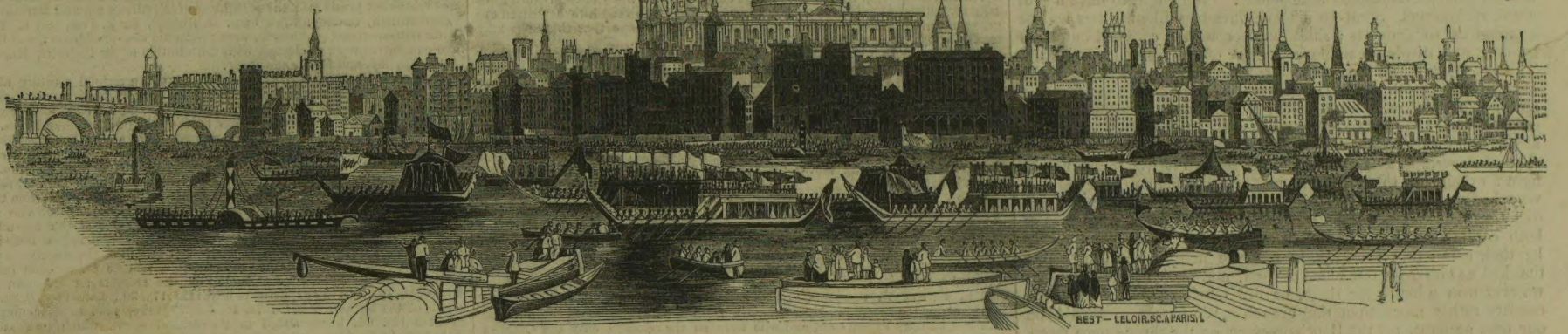


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 254.—Vol. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE RUSSIAN TRIBUTE.



beyond that the hands and heads that, with incessant toil, can create yet more wealth, when even credit begins to fail. May we learn to use it better than we have done in time past: now that we have a whole nation to keep on daily wages, we may, perhaps, begin to spend our money at home. And may we never see another war to keep Legitimacy on the thrones it forfeited by its follies and crimes; and, above all, no more Holy Alliances and Congresses of Vienna, to suck us of subsidies and saddle us with future contracts as absurd and extravagant as the Russo-Dutch Loan!

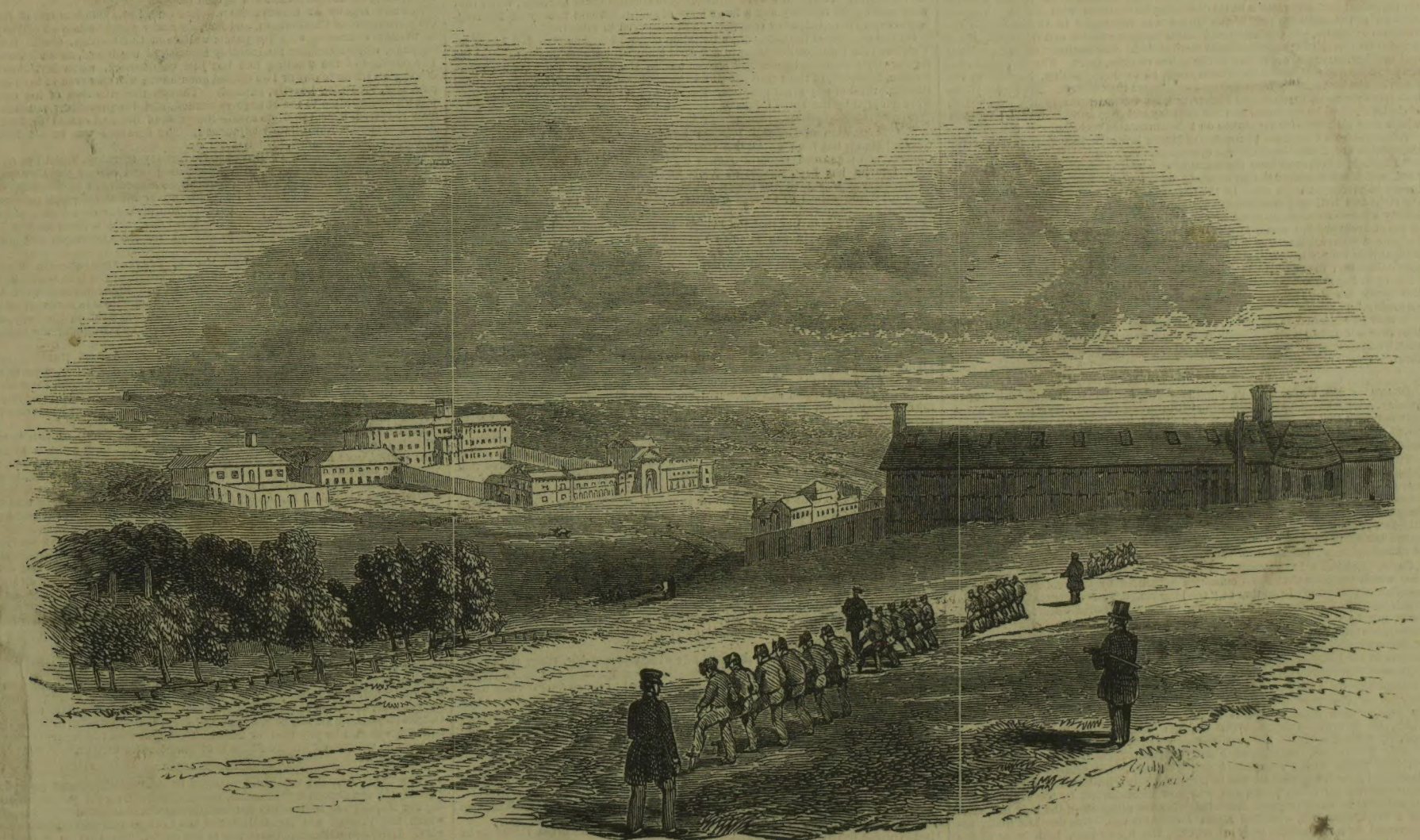
S OFTEN as the Continent goes to war, England pays a large part of the cost; and when the world returns to peace, England pays again the price of the settlement. All the Powers of Europe seem to regard England as a mine of wealth, to be drawn upon in all circumstances—or, to use a better simile, as a sponge to be squeezed as much as possible. It is a wonder that, having parted with so much, the mine is not quite exhausted, and the sponge utterly dry. But we have a few millions left; credit for as many millions more as our rulers choose to ask for; and

We are wholly at a loss to understand the lofty disdain of pounds sterling with which Lord John Russell speaks in treating this question; are English Ministers always enamoured of cash payments when made to such States as Austria and Russia? And can a Russell emulate the profligate subserviency to crowned heads which made a Castlereagh scatter millions over the Continent with almost criminal profusion? Are we for ever to be bound by the engagements with other nations, which those nations make no scruple of breaking with us? When they violate their treaties with us in letter and spirit, are we to adhere fanatically to both? So it seems: we are the very Quixotes of Europe—fighting for all, paying for all, and not to be cured, even by the most manifest insults, of our delusions. We have long been convinced that, instead of deserving the name of the most practical of nations, we are, in some things, the most visionary, unreflecting, and rash. We laugh at the dreaming Germans—lost in the clouds of metaphysics and philosophy, till the most obvious of political expedients appear impossibilities to them; we look down on the light, volatile Frenchman, who, in a month's campaign, has scattered European armies, who requires but three days to upset a dynasty, and then subsides into his former bounds, and his old servitude in a new shape, as before. To both these we rate ourselves superior. Do either French or Germans, though with tenfold the interest in the state of the Continent than we, in our sea-girt kingdom, pay their annual subsidies to those whom nine-tenths of the nation cordially detest? No; to enrich those we hate, and bestow wealth for which we receive no return, is the peculiarity of the practical, common-sense Englishman!

After the declaration of the Government on the first debate, it was, of course, certain that Mr. Hume's motion would be rejected. We are not sure it is made in the best form, but with the main object—stopping the annual payment of a large sum of money for the advantage of Russia—a large mass of the English public must concur. The Government thinks otherwise at present; but that it will have to change its opinion in the course of time is certain. We have enough to provide for without paying on a broken bond;

and, as on many other questions, our rulers will have to gather wisdom from the Hustings; it is there they will learn that, though there is a time to pay, there is also a time to withhold from payment. At present "we are to continue;" we shall still lay, or rather fling, our yearly offering at the feet of the Czar—for it is done, we allow, with a sufficient air of contempt—and the Autocrat will pocket the insult and the gold, and therewith pay another regiment to support the reign of "order" and the knout at Warsaw. For the Poles we have public meetings, and strong resolutions, and "tremendous cheers," in abundance; but the solid thousands go to St. Petersburg; our sympathies are with the oppressed—our real help with the oppressor. Our public opinion is as empty as Pistol's "brave words, spoken at the bridge;" but, where there is a terrible activity, where there are "throats to be cut and work to be done," strange enough it is to reflect that the hilt of the sword is forged from the gold of England.

Lord John Russell's speech on this Russian payment resolves itself into bad logic and a quibble; his reasoning is defective, for his premises lead directly to a conclusion he refuses to adopt; the quibble consists in riding off on the "constitutional" distinction between an act of the Legislature and an act of the Crown. On all questions the Parliament and the Ministry are the power which the Crown represents, and what they choose to do, the Crown must do; that has been proved in a hundred instances, which need not be specified. This very payment is made under an Act of Parliament, and what the Legislature does, it can undo; what it passes, it can repeal. That all the Administrative part of diplomacy is carried on by the Crown—that all treaties and alliances are made in the name of the Sovereign—is quite true; but when they involve payments of money, the act of the Crown requires the ratification of the Commons of England. The engagement to pay this money to, or (which amounts to the same thing) on account of, Russia, was so ratified by Parliament, on certain express conditions; these conditions have been flagrantly violated, and the Legislature is bound to act on the plain and ordinary principle that governs all compacts and alliances—the party that wilfully



PARKHURST PRISON.—GENERAL VIEW.—(SEE PAGE 164.)

breaks them, forfeits all the advantages and rights it has under their written conditions. That we take to be a fair, clear, legal, and unforced conclusion. This conclusion the Government both admits and eludes; it admits the violation of the bond; but, when it comes to deal with the consequences that ought to follow the violation, it mixes up other considerations with the question. True, we are dealing with a Power that never kept oath, faith, or treaty, when it suited its purpose to break it; and we have just had a new specimen of the old cunning and craft. But then really the sum is so small; it is beneath our dignity to keep to the strict letter of the engagement; England ought not to make it a question of pounds, shillings, and pence! We ought to have a soul above reckonings. Shall we demean ourselves like tapsters and be anxious as to amounts; shall we not rather comport ourselves grandly and display a noble contempt of cash and sums total? This is the excuse of the Government for allowing a forfeited debt. How little do we deserve the reproach of Napoleon, that we are a nation of shopkeepers, with whom the state of the till is the first consideration! Certainly we spend more and get less for it than any nation on the face of the earth; in the last war we paid Prussia and Austria to defend themselves, though it was their duty to fight for their own sakes; and though we paid them well they fought very badly, and our subsidies did not prevent Napoleon from dictating decrees at Berlin and treaties at Vienna, the Kings of both capitals kissing his feet. We paid the Spaniards and fought by their side; and they fought too and nobly; but they never thanked us either for our blood or gold, and at this hour deny that we ever won a battle for them, or did much except plunder the country rather more than the French. We fought and paid on our own account, till the Bourbons were on the throne once more, propped up by foreign bayonets, and in a few years the worthless branch that cost so many lives and so much treasure was shipped off again into exile. At the Congress of Vienna we paid for all kinds of arrangements, the chief of which were as soon and as completely overturned as the elder branch of the Bourbons; and now that another breach is made in the great compact of Europe, we pay on as before. In all this there is nothing of the thrift or prudence of shopkeepers to be traced, but a good deal of the political enthusiasm, with no slight mixture of the dupe.

The Government, however, as it must notice "the manifest violation" of a solemn contract, feels bound to "protest" against it. That, it thinks, is sufficient; a somewhat coldly polite official notice of our displeasure at an Imperial robbery and fraud is despatched; an equally cold and polite acknowledgment of "the receipt of your favour" is sent back; both protest and answer repose in the pigeon-holes of the respective diplomatists, and things go on as before—a nation blotted from the map, and the thousands drawn from the English Exchequer. We protest, but do not add that which would make the protest something more than waste paper; we begin a battle of diplomacy, and fight it out with blank charges. We censure the act, and pay the doer of it; we are too dignified to hold others to their bond, too magnanimous to keep in our pockets that which is our own. So small a sum! says the Premier: measured by the scale the Government applies to other things, it is not small, but enormously large. Twelve hundred a-year is all that can be given to the impoverished or the deserving cultivators of science, literature, and the arts; lay the saddest case or the strongest claim from these classes before Lord John Russell to-morrow, and the reply will be a regret that he has no fund at his disposal, either for encouragement or reward. Ten times as many thousands go yearly to pay a Russian debt upon a broken bond! Are we wrong in believing that the degrading anomaly cannot last?

DESTRUCTION OF THE CARLSRUHE THEATRE, BY FIRE.

In our latest edition last week, we stated that the Grand Ducal Theatre of Karlsruhe was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. From subsequent accounts, it appears that, unhappily, a great loss of life was occasioned.

Soon after five o'clock in the evening, when a considerable number of persons had already entered the theatre, the third tier of boxes being nearly filled, the fire broke out suddenly in one of the Court boxes. It is said that one of the gas-pipes burst, and this was probably the cause, for in a few minutes the whole of the interior of the theatre was in flames. Assistance was soon procured from all sides; but, as it was impossible to save the theatre, all the efforts were directed towards the preservation of the adjoining houses. At ten o'clock, all danger was over as regarded them. But what is most terrible in this affair is the loss of life. Several persons in the boxes lost their lives, for, as soon as the fire had declared itself, escape was difficult. Some, who were in the third tier, jumped into the second, and then into the pit; others threw themselves out of the windows into the yard.

The rapidity with which the fire spread is easily accounted for by the interior arrangement and decorations of this building in common with all old theatres. As soon as the audience part of the house was beginning to be filled with the volumes of smoke, the confusion and alarm became general and frightful. Many persons on the third tiers of galleries were stifled. The number of persons dead and missing amounts, according to the police returns, to 70. The Grand Duke, although he had for several days been confined by indisposition, hurried to the scene of disaster, and by his presence encouraged the firemen. His Royal Highness has expressed, through the authorities, his warm thanks to the inhabitants of Karlsruhe and its environs, and the military and gendarmerie, for the zeal with which they all lent their assistance on this lamentable occasion.

Accounts from Karlsruhe of the 3rd of March bring further particulars of the lamentable fire at the theatre. An eye-witness says—

"I have just returned from the scene of action—the theatre and the church-yard, and it is impossible to find words to describe the fearful impression which these two places made on me. Of the theatre only the main walls are left standing right and left, and underneath its smouldering ruins nearly 200 persons, mostly women-servants, apprentices, and children, lie buried. In the dead-house in the churchyard the scene is awful and horrible beyond description; entire bodies and different limbs, and members of others, completely roasted, and totally incapable of being identified, are lying about. Seventy corpses are said to have been taken up; many burnt to death, others suffocated or crushed beneath the ruins or in the narrow passages. The whole city is in the greatest consternation, and many are the families which are thus suddenly plunged into grief and mourning."

It may be regarded as certain that most of the victims were suffocated, and that they had not to undergo death from the flames; it is almost beyond doubt that, overpowered by the gas, they lost all consciousness before the fire reached them.

DEATH OF MR. HALL, THE PUBLISHER.—This gentleman breathed his last on Sunday, after struggling for some time with the most severe suffering. His name, together with that of his partner, Mr. Chapman, has been for many years associated with the most successful literary works in the department of fiction of the present day—those of Mr. Charles Dickens.

THE NEW COUNTY COURTS.—To-day (Saturday), in pursuance of an Order in Council, a number of Small Debts Courts will be abolished, and next Monday the various district offices, under the new County Courts, will be opened for the transaction of business. Summonses will be issued and days appointed for the Judges to proceed on circuit. The Judges of the Superior Courts have issued fifty-two rules and the necessary forms of procedure. A defendant is to be served ten clear days before the return of the summons, and on the trial he can be examined as well as his wife.

CAPT. WARNER'S INVENTIONS.—A long correspondence has been published, from which we learn that the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into Captain Warner's invention of "the long range," have reported, after a trial which took place on the 28th of November, that it proved a failure, and that it could not be made available for the general purpose of war. Her Majesty's Government did not, in consequence, deem it necessary to institute any further experiments, and declined to test the value of the other inventions. Captain Warner demurs to the judgment pronounced, upon a variety of grounds, and concludes by re-asserting the precision and efficacy of "the long range."

DISCOVERY OF A LONG LOST WIFE.—The *Glasgow Post* contains a romantic story of a discovery made at the Adelphi Theatre in that city. During the performance of the "Battle of Sedgemoor," when a favourite actress—a Mrs. De Bourgh—was upon the stage, a tall, military-looking gentleman suddenly started up from his seat and exclaimed, "My wife: by Heaven! my Eliza." Of course, astonishment and excitement ensued, and an explanation took place, which resulted in the discovery, that the gentleman was a Lieutenant Lewis, and that he was in truth the lady's husband. He had been on foreign service for many years, and was now accompanied by the lady's son, a fine fellow of two and twenty. Each believing the other dead, the lady had married a Mr. De Bourgh, who died about 18 months ago. One day last week, accompanied by a respectable body of friends, the happy pair, both being of the Catholic persuasion, appeared before a clergyman, who, after hearing the particulars, again formally re-united two whom fortune and the chances of war had put asunder.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers this week betray great alarm at the rise in the price of corn. There is an evident dread of famine. The *Reforme* states that the accounts received from the different corn-markets in France are really alarming. In the department of the North, the rise in price has been terrific. There has been an increase of from 5f. to 6f. the hectolitre in the value of wheat at Valenciennes, Cambrai, and Arras. Most of the arrivals expected are bespoken, some by the municipalities, and some by benevolent societies established for the aid of the poor in the interior, and these will not, therefore, enter the market, or produce a sensible effect on the price.

The price of flour in Paris, on Monday, was 92s. per sack. Bread is expected to undergo a further rise in the last fortnight of March.

The merchants and corn-factors in the department of the Cotes-du-Nord have taken a judicious precautionary measure, having just entered into a written engagement not to purchase corn for six weeks, in the hope that this step may tend to bring down prices.

At the last market at Boulogne-sur-Mer, there were scarcely any supplies of wheat, a circumstance which excited the greatest alarm among the authorities and principal inhabitants. M. A. Adam, M. L. Fontaine, M. Chaveau-Sire, and M. Arch Adam, who are at the head of four of the principal mercantile houses of the town, immediately advanced a sum of 200,000 francs, with which they despatched M. L. Fontaine, jun., to England, to purchase corn. They took this measure only in the interest of the town, having declared that if any profits should arise from the sale of their purchases, they should be given to the charitable institutions; and that if there should be any loss, they would bear it entirely themselves.

In the Chamber of Peers, on Tuesday, the Minister of War laid before the Chamber a bill for the increase of the effective strength of the army, which was referred to the Bureaux. In the Deputies, the order of the day was the bill for granting a credit of 4,000,000f. for works of utility in the communes, which was adopted unanimously without discussion.

On Sunday, M. Dumas appeared in a new character. A strong muster of the National Guards of St. Germain and some of the neighbouring communes assembled to witness his reception as Commandant of the National Guard of that place. After the reception, M. Alexandre Dumas, who made in his uniform an excellent military appearance, and who wore on the occasion only the Cross of the Legion of Honour, assumed the command, and gave the word with all the readiness of an old soldier.

On Saturday last M. Fould submitted his proposal in the Chamber of Deputies for cancelling 11,584,984f. of Three per Cent. Rentes, inscribed at the Treasury in the name of the Sinking Fund, and redeemed between the 1st December, 1833, and 31st December, 1846. This proposition was opposed by M. Lacaze Laplagne, the Minister of Finance, who made some rather important statements in regard to the financial condition of France. He first argued that it was not at a time when a loan might become necessary that the Sinking Fund should be abolished. He then defended himself from a charge of having reduced the interest on the *bons royaux* so much that they were no longer sought by the monied interests; and then alluded to the rumours abroad with respect to the embarrassments at present felt by the Treasury, and its inability, without a loan, to pay the six months' interest just falling due. These rumours he declared to be utterly devoid of truth. M. Lacaze Laplagne added that, on the 5th instant, there were 118,000,000f. in the Treasury, whereas, in ordinary years, since 1820, the average sum in the Treasury, on the 5th of March, had been but 60,000,000f. He concluded by stating that he did not consider that a loan would be necessary now, though, as he could not see into futurity, he could not say what might happen some years hence.

On Monday the debate was resumed by M. de Lasteyrie, who brought forward a long statistical detail to refute the arguments of the Minister of Finance against the measure. On M. Lasteyrie asserting that the Minister of Finance had misrepresented the financial position of the country, the honourable Minister rose in his place, and declared in the most emphatic manner that the statement which he had made on Saturday was in every respect true: that there was no want of money in the Treasury; but that, on the contrary, the sum lying there at the present moment was greater than in ordinary years at the same period of the year. M. A. Fould addressed the Chamber after this declaration, and in the course of his remarks, repeated his already-expressed opinion that a loan must take place in France, if not during the present year, in the course of 1848. The Chamber, by a large majority, refused to authorise the formal bringing forward of M. Fould's proposition.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne read his proposition on Electoral Reform; and Monday, March 22nd, was fixed for the honourable deputy to develop it to the Chamber.

Count Bresson, the French Ambassador at Madrid, has arrived in Paris. The ostensible object of his visit is family affairs, but it is said that his real purpose is connected with the approaching arrival of Queen Christina in Paris.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have returned to Brussels from Paris. The *Independence Belge* says that his Majesty postponed his visit to London in consequence of the disturbances at Bruges, which still continue.

Sentence was given last week on the leaders in the bread riots at Buzancais. Three have been condemned to death; four to the galleys for life; and the others (with one exception) to imprisonment and hard labour.

The Prince de Joinville has left Paris for Toulon, to embark with the squadron, of which he assumes the command.

BELGIUM.—SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS.

The Brussels papers of the 8th inst. contain accounts of food riots of a rather serious character, in the towns of Liege and Verviers, important manufacturing districts.

It appears that, during several days previous to the above date, inflammatory placards had been extensively distributed in both places, and large crowds had assembled in the streets. On the night of the 5th inst., a considerable number of persons, apparently belonging to the "working classes," assembled in front of the Hotel de Ville, of Liege, and, after giving utterance to seditious cries, proceeded to the palace of the Archbishop, against whom they directed very significant menaces. In passing through the Passage-lemonier, the mob smashed several windows, as well as the lamps which lighted up the arcade, and thence proceeded to that part of the city which is solely inhabited by the poorer classes. Not having succeeded in their efforts to excite any general commotion in that quarter, the misguided people returned to the more central streets and demolished the sentry box of the treasurer of the city, and broke the windows of his residence. The rioters were proceeding to commit other excesses, when they were met by the military and a large body of police. About twenty of the ring-leaders were arrested, after resistance, and conveyed to prison.

On the evening of the 6th inst., a battalion of troops of the line left Liege for Verviers (the Leeds of Belgium) in a special train, an express having reached the former city that disturbances had broken out in the latter. The prompt interference, however, of the authorities, and the appearance of the troops, prevented the commission of any great excesses. Measures of relief, similar to those in Liege, were adopted by the Town Council.

SPAIN.

The resignation of General Pezuela having been accepted by the Queen, General Manso has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid. General Jose Concha is to succeed General Manso as Captain-General of Valencia.

M. Isturitz has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the Queen of Great Britain. The Duke de Glucksberg is to fill the functions of Chargé d'Affaires of France, in the absence of Count Bresson.

The *Heraldo* announces that the British Government had decided on coming to an understanding with the Spanish Cabinet as to the measures necessary to be taken jointly to prevent the success of Don Miguel in Portugal, and that the English Minister at Madrid had communicated that resolution to the Duke de Sotomayor.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters to the 3d instant have reached us, from which we learn that two actions have been fought, in both of which the Queen's troops had been successful—one a little north of Coimbra, where 11 of the insurgents had been slain; the other at Estremoz, where 12 insurgents were killed, and nearly 100 wounded.

The *Diario* gives an official report of Evora, about 1000 strong, made a dash at the town of Estremoz on the 26th ult., but that having been repulsed with the loss of 12 killed, amongst whom was Colonel Martelli, they retired to Veiros, on the road to Portalegre, with the intention of renewing the attack, or of moving on towards Portalegre to join the other insurgent force stationed there.

Count Mensdorff, Sir H. Seymour, and Colonel Wyde conjointly were endeavouring to persuade the Queen to accept British mediation for a pacific settlement. Lord Palmerston was anxious for an accommodation, and had offered that England herself would become directly the mediator. But the reluctance of the Queen and her Government as yet showed no disposition to yield.

The insurrection is now confined to three points—Oporto, Evora, and Faro, the capitals of Minho, Alemtejo, and Algarve. The Government has of late obtained some considerable successes, but the long inaction of Saldanha has made itself much felt.

The decree was at last published for revoking the unjust import of two decimas on the interest of the foreign debt, and indemnification ordered for the sum deducted in the payments of last January. One decima on the interest of the internal debt was also removed.

Letters from Oporto have arrived to the 2nd instant, when Saldanha had reached the banks of the Douro, opposite Oporto, and it was announced that he was about to proceed to the investment of the town, Casal being instructed to effect a junction with him.

The blockade of Oporto is only nominal; vessels every day, when the bar is free, go in and out. It was by the Queen's decree suspended to the 20th Feb., and 1500 pipes of port wine were shipped for England in the seven previous days. The Junta of Oporto has suffered a very great loss in the wreck of its best war steamer *Duque do Porto*. She left the Douro to tow across the bar a Brazilian vessel, when she struck on the rocks called Felgueiras, opposite Matanzinhos, and immediately sunk; all her crew, eighteen in number, were drowned—not one was saved.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Henry Clay* has arrived with papers from New York to the 9th ultimo, which are five days later than those last received. There is nothing of interest from the United States, and the news from Mexico is meagre.

Dr. Holland had arrived at Washington, bearing despatches from the army in Mexico, dated 9th January, but nothing of importance was contained in them. It is stated, however, that the Mexicans are disposed to sue for peace. A decree had been issued by the Mexican Government, authorising the sale of the Church lands to maintain the expense of the war with the United States.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The annual general meeting of this corporation was held on Wednesday, at 73, Great Russell-street, Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P., in the chair: supported by Sir W. Chatterton, Mr. Milnes, M.P., Mr. Nichols, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Harrison, Dr. Forbes, Rev. Dr. Major, and other gentlemen connected with literature. Mr. Blewitt, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the amount distributed during the last year in relief to distressed authors, their widows and orphans, was £1407; and that the total sum thus applied from the foundation of the institution in 1790 to 31st of December last amounted to £33,830. The subscriptions and donations during the last year amounted to £1009, exclusive of a legacy of £100 from Mr. John Harris, bookseller, of St. Paul's Church-yard. It was announced that the chair at the ensuing anniversary festival will be taken by Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister. The Marquis of Lansdowne was re-elected president; the Marquises of Northampton and Normanby, Lords Ellenborough, Stanley, Brougham, J. Russell, Sir R. Peel, Sir R. Inglis, and other noblemen and gentlemen, were re-elected vice-presidents; and the council and committee were re-elected, with the addition of Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Percy Shelley, and Mr. James Prior.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday the annual meeting of the subscribers and supporters of this excellent institution took place at the London Tavern, to receive the report for the past year, and to elect four pensioners on the general foundation fund, and one on the Whittingham foundation. Richard Taylor, Esq., was in the chair. The report congratulated the subscribers on the successful results that had arisen from the exertions of the committee, aided by the assistance of the subscribers, but more particularly from donations received by the committee at the general anniversary, at which Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart presided, the receipts of which amounted to £280, in addition to a legacy of £100 from the late Mr. Harris, of St. Paul's Churchyard, and a sum of £54 1s. 6d., the proceeds of an amateur performance at the Strand Theatre. The report further stated that there were fifty aged and infirm individuals belonging to the trade, at present receiving the benefit of the society—a pension of £12 12s. annually being granted to each male, and £8 8s. to each female pensioner. The financial statement showed the receipts for the past year to be £1396 4s. 4d., and the expenses to be £1228 17s. 3d., leaving a balance in the hands of the bankers of £167 7s. 1d.; £529 being paid to pensioners, the sum of £412 12s. 8d. being added to the funded stock, which now amounts to £4583 17s. 8d. The result of the poll was then declared, and the successful candidates were—Richard T. Childs, 3894; Francis Wageman, 2905; Catherine Newman, 2588; Edward Turner, 2375; and Thomas S. Bambury, 2340 (Whittingham pension).

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY TERMINI.—On Monday, the materials of upwards of twenty wagons, on the west side of Westminster-bridge-road, near the old Marsh-gate, were sold, for the extension of the South Western Railway to the proposed new terminus in the York-road, Lambeth, midway between Hungerford and Waterloo-bridges. The terminus of the South Eastern and Brighton Coast Railway, at London-bridge, is undergoing extensive enlargements; the ground on the north side, extending from Dean-street to Bermondsey-street, a distance of four hundred yards, is already cleared, and erections commenced, which, when complete, will cover half a mile in length. The extension of the Eastern Counties to their proposed central terminus at Guildford-street, Brunswick-square, including the Middlesex House of Correction, is rapidly progressing, and has already reached Islington.

CHURCH FOR THE SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, in aid of the funds of the Church for Seamen of the Port of London, erected in Dock-street, near the London and St. Katherine's Docks, the sittings of which (800 in number) are to be free. The Earl of Cadogan took the chair. Mr. Labouchere, the treasurer, made a general statement of the receipts and liabilities up to the 24th of February, 1847. The amount required to be collected before the church could be opened was £9,858 2s. 4d. Up to Feb., 1847, the sum of £7,873 was received by subscription. The amount still required was about £2,000. The Bishop of London moved the first resolution, and concluded by pledging himself to do all he could to promote the success of the undertaking, and calling on the meeting to make its merits more generally known.—The treasurer read a list of subscriptions received during the day, amounting on the whole to about £500.

THE NEW MODEL PRISON, CLERKENWELL.—This prison will be ready for the detention of persons remanded from police-offices, and committed for trial, on the 25th inst., and will be used for this purpose only. There are one thousand cells, so constructed that persons under detention will not be able to hold communication with each other.

OPENING OF NEW OXFORD-STREET.—Last Saturday evening the thoroughfare of New Oxford-street was opened to the public.

EXTRAORDINARY Celerity in Building.—The viaduct forming the extension of the South Western Railway from the Nine Elms Station, Vauxhall, to the York-road, Waterloo-bridge, is now rapidly progressing. Most of the arches on the western portion of it are already formed; many of them have to cross wide streets: the one crossing Miles-street, South Lambeth, has sprung into existence as if by magic. It is a skew arch, of very difficult build, being on one side 48 feet, whilst, on the other, it is only 38 feet wide, and forming a curve of 54 feet span; it required for its completion 90,000 bricks; and, notwithstanding its peculiarities, this immense arch of brickwork was begun, pointed, dressed, and finished in the almost incredible short time of forty-five hours! What would the builders in Sir Christopher Wren's day have said had such a feat been required of them?

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths during the week ended on Saturday last, was 526 males, 482 females—total 1008; which is ten more than the weekly average of the season in the seven preceding years. The number of births registered in the week was 1390.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.—Mr. H. Plumtre Gipps has issued an address to the electors of Canterbury. Mr. Gipps put up in 1837, with Mr. Bradshaw, on the Conservative interest, but was defeated. The nomination takes place to-day (Saturday), and the election on Monday next. The Whig candidate is Lord Albert Conyngham.

MEETINGS AT LEEDS.—Two meetings have taken place at Leeds, both numerously attended, upon the subject of the Government plan of Education. At one of those meetings resolutions were passed approving of the plan, and, at the other, resolutions against it were agreed to.

SUDDEN DEATH AT CHELTENHAM.—J. Peart, Esq., who was one of the Town Commissioners of Cheltenham, and had, for many years, taken an active part in all matters connected with the public welfare of Cheltenham, died a few mornings ago, while attending the monthly meeting of the Board, at the Fleece Hotel. The business of the meeting had but just commenced, when Mr. Peart, after signing his name to one or two official documents, was observed to turn suddenly pale, and, breathing heavily, expired. Though the attention of his colleagues was instantly called to the change remarked, and the promptest possible assistance rendered, it proved of no avail—the pulse of life had ceased to beat. The Board, of course, immediately adjourned. The deceased was in his 75th year, and was highly esteemed.

CAPTURE OF A THIEF AT DOVER.—On Sunday morning, about five o'clock, a special train arrived at Dover, with a gentleman and one of the City police, in search of a man who, it was stated, had robbed a merchant at Hamburg of more than £4000. After ineffectually searching on board the packets then about to start for the Continent, they proceeded to Hollyer's London Hotel, where they found the fugitive quietly enjoying his breakfast. He arrived at the London Hotel by the mail train, intending to embark for the Continent, but was compelled to retrace his steps with his captors.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT WESTBROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Wednesday there was a frightful explosion of an immense boiler, at the iron works of Messrs. Davis and Bloomer, Gould's-hill, Westbromwich. Eight persons were injured and one man killed, of the name of William Walton. He was manager of Messrs. Davis and Bloomer's works. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" and Bullock, the engineer in charge, who had been in custody, was discharged.

A MAN STABBED BY A SAILOR, AT LIVERPOOL.—A fatal stabbing case occurred in Liverpool, on Monday. John W. Hines, a young sailor, went to a house kept by one T. Kearns. A quarrel ensued. Hines, it is alleged, drew his knife, and stabbed Kearns in the neck and also in the chest. He then ran home to his lodgings. The wounded man expired in a few minutes. Hines has been arrested, and now awaits the result of the coroner's inquest.

FIGHTFUL DEATH OF A BOY.—On Thursday (last week) as two boys were wheeling each other in a barrow near the edge of one of the blasts at Bowling Iron Works, near Bradford, Yorkshire, one of them, named Levi Watson, eleven years old, was turned over out of the barrow into the flaming blast, seven feet deep. Although the damper was up at the time, yet the place was red hot. Immediately on his falling in, the other boy gave an alarm, and a man who worked at an adjoining stack ran to the blast and saw the lad alive at the bottom. He held down to him a long coal-rake, with which he pulled the lad up nearly to the top, when, unfortunately, the poor fellow let go his hold, and he fell down again! He lay there nearly half an hour, until he was burned literally to a cinder. The small remains of the body were pulled up, and presented a shocking spectacle. The name of the deceased's father is James Watson, an ironstone burner.

ACCIDENT AT OSBORNE-HOUSE.—The new rooms at Osborne-House are all arched over. From some unexplained cause, the arch of one of the principal rooms gave way on Wednesday evening, in its fall carrying away the joists of the room. The principal foreman of bricklayers, who was on the arch at the time, giving directions to his men, fortunately escaped; but three of the labourers were injured—one man named Blake very severely on the head; a second, named Gale, had his leg broken; and the third, named Norris, had two of his ribs fractured. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the alarm being given, hastened to the spot, and gave immediate directions that the best surgical assistance should be sent for, and everything possible to alleviate their sufferings should be provided for them. We regret that the report of the medical men is, that they consider Blake is in considerable danger.

ETON MONTEM.—An adjourned meeting of the "Old Etonians" took place, on Tuesday, at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, for the purpose of petitioning her Majesty not to sanction the abolition of the old custom of Eton Montem, which the Provost and Head-Master of the College had attempted to do away with. Lord John Manners (who was in the chair), the Earl of Falmouth, Mr. Lloyd, Lord Clive, Lord Castlereagh, the Vice-Chancellor of England, and other persons of distinction, having addressed the meeting, the memorial was adopted, and a committee appointed to take such further steps as might be considered necessary.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.
THE PUNISHMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

Lord BROUGHAM moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the operation of the criminal law, more especially with regard to juvenile offenders.

Lord STANLEY protested against the prospective and wholesale alteration of the criminal law which the Government had announced their intention of carrying into effect. If he understood that announcement aright, they had decided upon making a two years' experiment of commuting all sentences of transportation into imprisonment, hard labour, and exile, without applying to Parliament for power to make a change in the law of such extraordinary magnitude. In his opinion, such wholesale commutation would be an abuse of the valuable prerogative of the Crown; and if it were known to the Judge, the Jury, and the prisoner, before the trial took place, that the sentence passed could in every case be changed, the prerogative of the Crown would infallibly be weakened. The noble Lord pressed on the Government the advisability of bringing in a bill to sanction the experiment for two years, if they so thought fit, and warned them of the unconstitutional mode in which they were proceeding.

Earl GREY contended that the Crown had by statute the power of commuting all sentences of transportation.

Lord BROUGHAM denied that the Crown had the power to commute a sentence of transportation for twenty-one years to an imprisonment for two years, and an expatriation of which the law knows nothing.

Lord CAMPBELL said that the meaning of transportation must be taken to be this, that the Crown had power to transport, if it should be thought advisable that that sentence should be carried into effect; but that within the period for which transportation was ordered, the Crown might retain the prisoner in this country, in gaol, and employ him at hard labour for the period of the sentence of transportation.

The motion of Lord BROUGHAM was agreed to.

The Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill was read a third time.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ was ordered for Canterbury, in the room of J. Bradshaw, Esq., deceased.

CHANGES IN THE REFORM BILL.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that, shortly after Easter, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal a portion of the 4th of William IV., being an act to amend the representation of England and Wales, as that act had failed to fulfil the just expectations of the people, and therefore could not be received as final. He should move for leave to repeal the rate-paying clauses, and also for the Legislature to take proper measures to prevent undue influence, so that the towns and boroughs might have the benefit of a full and fair representation.

THE SPANISH BONDHOLDERS.—Lord G. BENTINCK presented a petition signed by the chairman and deputy chairman of the Spanish Bondholders, praying the assistance of the House in obtaining redress from the Spanish Crown in the matter of a debt of upwards of £71,000,000, due from the Spanish Government, principally to British subjects. The petitioners prayed to be heard by counsel upon the subject.

PROPOSED INCOME-TAX FOR IRELAND.

On the question that the House should go into Committee on the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. ROEBUCK moved, "That any plans of relief for the distress of the Irish poor, by means of loans to the owners of property in Ireland would be unjust and impolitic, unless accompanied by a system of taxation which would subject such property to the burdens already imposed upon all property throughout Great Britain." Mr. Roebuck, in support of this proposition, again condemned the Government for appropriating eight millions for the benefit of Irish landlords, and said the object of those landlords appeared to be to share in their blessings but not in their obligations or difficulties. Ireland was at present exempted from Assessed Taxes, taxes for the relief of the poor, and the Income-Tax—these were all taxes pressing upon the rich, and he thought it most unfair that the Irish landowners should be exempted from them. The Irish members in that House appeared unable to propose any practical measure, and thought their whole duty was to take care of the interests of the rich, although those men were in numberless instances neglectful of their local duties. He appealed, then, not to Irishmen, but to his own countrymen, to say whether they would longer endure such a state of things. The Irish landlords appeared to act like the slaveholders of America, and did what they liked with their tenantry; and they ought to be made to feel that they had duties to discharge of another character. He confessed he had little confidence in Lord John Russell's ability to act impartially towards England with regard to any Irish question, surrounded as he was by so many Irishmen, from Lord Palmerston, who shook Europe to its base, to Lord Montague, who was lustily knocking for admission at the door of the Treasury.

Mr. LABOUCHERE regretted that the hon. member thought it desirable to interpose such an amendment, and such exasperating topics, between the important measure before the House. He admitted that the measures of the Government were not free from faults, but the difficulties they had to contend with were most extraordinary.

Mr. SHAW deprecated Mr. Roebuck's acrimonious language, and defended the Irish landlords from the invectives cast upon them. He contended that it would be impossible to assimilate the burdens on property in the two countries.

After an appeal in behalf of Ireland from Mr. J. O'Connell, who said that country was utterly unable to bear such a tax, and a few remarks from Mr. H. BAILEY and Mr. HUME,

Sir R. PEEL said, he did not think the present a fitting time to discuss the question of the share borne by Ireland in the financial burdens of the country; nor did he regard Mr. Roebuck's proposition as the best means of carrying the object he had in view into effect. The bill before the House proposed to enable the landed proprietors to borrow money from the Treasury to employ a portion of the 700,000 persons now engaged on the public works in Ireland in the cultivation and improvement of the soil. That was a most useful and necessary object, and unobjectionable in its mode of application. That was certainly not the time to call upon the House to impose the Assessed and Income-Tax on that country. It was compromising the merits of the question, and treating a problem of great magnitude in a petty way, which would be prejudicial to the hon. and learned gentleman's own case. He did not contest the principle of the proposition, but when they were approaching the discussion of a very difficult question they ought not to encumber themselves with additional perplexities.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he thought that if they had to renew the Income and Property Tax, many arguments might be urged to show that it ought in fairness to be extended to Ireland. But this was not the moment to argue such a proposition. Passing by the "ungenerous sarcasms with which the hon. and learned member amused the House," Lord J. Russell said that he did not propose the Landed Property Bill as a boon to Irish landlords, nor did he intend the Irish Poor Relief Bill as a penalty on them. It was desirable that the people of Ireland should find employment in the land, and he knew of no better means to obtain that object than by enabling landlords to afford that employment. But the beneficial effect of that measure would be very problematical unless it was accompanied by the Poor Relief Bill.

Lord G. BENTINCK opposed the amendment. It was not the time to consider whether the Income-Tax ought to be added to the burdens of Ireland. The noble Lord expressed his regret that the money expended by the Government had not been applied in a way that would have given the greatest possible amount of employment on reproductive works, such as the encouragement of railways.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. B. Escott, and Mr. M. Milnes addressed the House, which then divided:—

For going into committee	121
Against it	26
Majority against the amendment	95

The House went into committee on the bill, and agreed to all its clauses, with several amendments and additions, but without any division. The report was ordered to be brought up on Wednesday.

The House did not adjourn till two o'clock in the morning, and was occupied with the discussion in committee up to that time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

PERSONAL ALTERCATIONS ABOUT IRELAND AND THE IRISH.—No substantive business was transacted to-day; but some personal altercations took place of a somewhat curious character.—Lord LUCAN defended himself from some statements made on a previous occasion by Lord Brougham; to which the latter noble and learned Lord replied, and asserted his right not to make known the authority upon which he had made his statements. He said that, from the time of Harry the Third, when Parliament first assumed its form, downwards, common fame has been held to be a ground for statements made in Parliament, and proceedings founded thereon. He said, he should move for some returns of processes for rent, to show that his information was correct.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY laid down the doctrine that Lord Brougham had no right to occupy the time of the House with bad jokes, ridicule, and sarcasms, in order to turn away their attention from his general declarations. He (Lord Londonderry) appealed to the judgment of their Lordships if the noble and learned Lord had not made the Irish landlords a sort of general butt; and then he got up, and with his special pleading, his volubility, and his bad jokes, attempted to show that he had not. (Laughter.) If the noble and learned Lord went on in this way the end of it would be that nobody would mind what he said. If he made such attacks upon other persons as he had done upon the Irish landlords the noble and learned Lord would find that they would leave him in the contempt which such attacks deserved.—Lord Brougham replied, that with respect to the contempt in which it seemed he had fallen with that House and the country—so much so that no person would listen or attend in the smallest degree to anything he said—he could not help it; it was the common lot of mankind, senators as well as others. He could not, of course, hope ever to receive or meet with the same reception as the noble Marquis received when he addressed the House (a laugh); but he was satisfied with the reception he got; and, if he were satisfied, the noble Marquis had no right to complain. If what he said was so very contemptible, he only hoped and trusted that the noble Marquis would take the usual means of showing his contempt, which was by letting him entirely alone, and which he thought would be the more prudent, as it certainly would to him be the more agreeable reception to give to anything he said. The noble Marquis had accused him of special pleading, volubility, and bad jokes; but what he had said about the Irish landlords was no joke; he had stated facts, though he denied that he had attacked them. It seemed, however, that the noble Marquis would not allow him to know whether he had accused them or not; and he had appealed to their Lordships to decide whether or not he had done so. He (Lord Brougham) had a great respect for their Lordships' judgment; and, if they, in their wisdom, should decide that he

had not attacked the Irish landlords, that he had only mentioned a few instances, and given them a little advice, then that would acquit him; but if, on the other hand, they should convict him, by saying that he had attacked the Irish landlords, then he would follow the example of that body, and "cheerfully submit," as the noble Marquis said they were prepared to do to the Income-Tax (laughter); which, by the way, was more than could be said for the people of this country, for they made many wry faces at it, and the longer it continued they liked it the worse. (Hear, hear.) But such, it appeared, was the blessing of the Legislative Union, that the people of Ireland would be delighted to have it, if Parliament should only think it necessary. (Laughter.)

Lord Brougham's motion for returns was agreed to.

The House adjourned about six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE REGENT'S CANAL BILL.—On the proposal for the second reading of the Regent's Canal Company's (Paddington and Limehouse Railway and Branch) Bill, Lord MORPETH, in answer to a question from Mr. WARBURTON, said the Company had engaged to leave the Regent's Park quite intact, and he did not feel called on to oppose the further progress of the bill. It was therefore read a second time.

REPEAL OF THE SEPTENNIAL ACT.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that on Tuesday, the 23rd of March, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for the Repeal of the Septennial Act.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Mr. EWART moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Total Abolition of the Punishment of Death. He said that it was now seven years since he had the honour of bringing this subject before the attention, or rather before the patience, of the House. In those years this subject had excited a deep interest, but it had now assumed a far deeper and greater interest. He thought this was shown partly in the number of petitions on the table, and partly by the numerous meetings which had been held throughout the country. At that time, few of the clergymen of the Established Church had given in their adherence to the principle of the total abolition of the punishment of death, but now they had vast numbers who thought as they did, and who had not only appended their names to petitions, but also appeared at public meetings held for the purpose of advocating the doing away with that punishment. There was now also a great difficulty in obtaining verdicts from juries in cases which involved the punishment of death. Many instances had occurred of this kind—instances in which the guilt of the criminal had been clearly established, but in which the juries refused to return a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Ewart said he should not enter into the theological part of the question, but he contented himself with quoting eminent authorities in favour of the abolition of the punishment of death; among others, that of the Marquis of Beccaria and the King of Sweden, who had written upon the subject. The hon. member next argued that severe punishments did not lead to a decrease of crime, and brought forward statistics with a view to prove that, since capital punishments had decreased, great crimes had also decreased.

Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY said he should give his most decided opposition to such a general and sweeping proposition for the abolishment of the punishment of death in all cases. It would be absolutely necessary for the public interest to retain capital punishment for the crimes of murder and treason. So far from public opinion being in favour of the abolition of capital punishment in all cases, such a measure would shock and outrage the feelings of the country.

A short debate took place before the House divided. The result was—

For the motion	41
Against it	81
Majority against the motion	40

The House adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

ARREST FOR DEBT (IRELAND).—Sir H. W. BARRON moved the second reading of the Arrest for Debt (Ireland) bill, the object of which he stated to be to assimilate the law in Ireland to that in England with regard to debts under £20. He merely asked the House to affirm the principle of the bill, and leave its details to be considered by a committee upstairs.

Mr. MONAHAN (the Solicitor-General for Ireland) objected to a bill which by one short clause would interfere in no ordinary degree with the rights of property in Ireland. They had no machinery of inferior courts in Ireland, by which *bona fide* creditors could recover the amount of the debts due to them, and as the subject was at the present time under the consideration of the Government he hoped the bill would not be pressed any further.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, on being appealed to, said the Government was desirous to assimilate the law in England to that of Ireland in this respect, but he could not pledge himself to introduce a measure this session, as there was already so much Irish business to be disposed of. Upon the general understanding, however, that the Government would take up the subject, Sir H. W. Barron withdrew the bill.

The Drainage of Land Bill, which amends the Drainage (Great Britain) Act of last year, passed through Committee, after having received various amendments, the advance in each case having been limited to £15,000, with the understanding that the Government shall consider the expediency of limiting it to £10,000 before the Bill comes to its last stage.

The report of the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill was received, after having undergone several alterations.

The Loan (£8,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House, which met at twelve, adjourned at six.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM'S BANKRUPTCY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.—Lord BROUGHAM said he had been in correspondence with the Bankruptcy Commissioners in town and country, in consequence of which he begged to withdraw his Bankruptcy Laws Amendment Bill. He had made many and important alterations in a new bill, which he laid on the table, and moved that it be read a first time and printed.—Agreed to.

The Custody of Offenders Bill was read a third time and passed, as were also the Consolidated Fund Eight Millions Bill, and some other bills.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Lord M. HILL, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Lewes, in the room of Sir H. Elphinstone, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

DEATHS IN IRELAND.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved for a comparative return of the number of deaths which have occurred in each parish of Ireland in each of the three last periods of six months, commencing the 1st day of September, and ending the 1st day of March respectively, with a summary for each period. It was important that they should know whether the proper course had been taken, in order to save human life. There had been two systems in operation. One, the last year, which provided food and maintenance for the people; and this year a system of political economy in which all the previous precautions were treated as of no use. It was for this purpose that he moved for these returns.

Mr. LABOUCHERE could assure the noble Lord and the House that, whatever difficulty there might exist in meeting the present motion, he had no wish but to furnish the fullest information of the destruction of human life which had taken place. He regretted it as much as any man could do, and he believed it was going on, and would continue to do so, to a fearful extent.

The adjourned debate on the Russo-Dutch Loan was commenced by Mr. M. MILNES, who was followed by Sir R. INGLIS.

Lord G. BENTINCK then addressed the House, and, in a speech of great length, defended the policy of Austria and Russia, and contended that the Poles had benefited by the destruction of their nationality.

After an able speech from Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Sir R. PEEL rose to oppose the motion of Mr. Hume, the last of whose resolutions he felt disposed to unjust.

At the close of his address the adjournment of the debate was moved; after a short discussion it was agreed to; it will be resumed on Tuesday next.

The House rose at one o'clock.

RAILWAY GROUPS.—The Committees to whom Railway Bills have been referred met for the first time this session on Thursday. The Groups which commenced their proceedings were Group 1 and Group 12, but nothing of interest occurred.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

The Queen and Prince Albert attended Divine Service in Whippingham Church on Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Protheroe officiated. The Countess of Charlemont, Lady Caroline Somers Cocks; Major General Bowles, Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel Bouvier also attended the service. The Royal children went for an airing to the sea beach in the morning. Sir James Clark arrived at Osborne House on Saturday, and had the honour of joining the Royal circle at dinner.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the forenoon, on the beach, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice.

On Tuesday her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council. At the Court, Lord Howden was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston. Breakfast was served at Osborne House to the noblemen and gentlemen present at the Court. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar arrived at Osborne House, on a visit to the Queen, on Tuesday, and dined with her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

The unfavourable state of the weather on Wednesday morning prevented her Majesty and the Royal Family from taking their accustomed walks in the pleasure grounds and on the beach.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRINCE ALBERT.—It is said the inauguration of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of Cambridge University, will take place, in London, on Thursday week.

WINDSOR THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The Duchess of Kent (who, upon her Royal Highness's arrival at Frogmore, from Clarence House, St. James's, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, was expected to remain until after the Easter Holidays) will take her departure to-morrow for town. The Duchess of Kent has given two grand dinner and evening parties, at Frogmore House, during the past week.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—A matrimonial alliance is contemplated between H.R.H. Prince Albert Frederick Auguste, son of Prince Johan, and heir presumptive to the Throne of Saxony, and H.R.H. Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of their R.H. Prince and Princess Albrecht of Prussia. The Prince Albert of Saxony was born the 23rd April, 1828, and Princess Charlotte of Prussia, 21st June, 1831.

LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—Lady John Russell, though considerably improved in health, is not yet convalescent. Her Ladyship is still confined to her room. Dr. Ferguson continues in attendance.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Abbeville and Amiens section of the Boulogne Railroad will be opened on Monday next, the 15th instant, and the Havre and Rouen on the 20th.

Letters from Vienna state that England, France, and Austria, have concluded a treaty with the Porte for piercing the isthmus of Suez. By virtue of this treaty, Austria is to undertake the works on the coast and in the port of Alexandria; the regulating the course of the Nile is to be at the expense of Egypt; France to undertake the roads through the Desert; England to restore the port of Suez, and to construct the basins and all other necessary establishments.

A considerable portion of the lower jaw bone of a person named Riley, was removed, at the Devonport workhouse a few days ago, without the slightest pain, the patient being under the influence of ether. He smiled and talked while the parts were being dissected.

Government have prepared a bill to prohibit the further interment of corpses in the churchyards of large towns and populous districts. The greatest and most disgusting national nuisance of modern times is likely, therefore, to be sooner abated than was expected.

A letter a short time since was received by a person in Wales, which, from an error in sorting in London, had performed a voyage round the world. It was directed to South Wales, and by mistake was forwarded to New South Wales. It was then returned by a ship mail landed at Penzance, and endorsed, "Not known here, try South Wales, England," where it soon found its proper owner.

A report is current on the Continent, that it is the intention of the King of Sardinia to construct a railroad from Genoa to Chambéry, with a tunnel under Mount Cenis, eight miles long. Should this railroad be constructed, Genoa will become a formidable rival to Marseilles, and the route by Genoa will, in that case, probably be found preferable either to that by Marseilles or by Trieste for the conveyance of the Overland Mail.

According to a letter from Bavaria of the 28th of February, the elevation of Mlle. Lola Montes to the rank of Countess of Sternberg had already been carried into effect.

It is said that her Majesty's pardon is about to be extended to a great number of convicts at the hulks at Woolwich, whose sentence to hard labour has nearly expired, and whose exemplary conduct has recommended them to the Royal clemency.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Feb. 18, says:—"Yesterday an important modification took place in the Cabinet. The Minister of Finance, Nafiz Pacha, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Sultan. The Councillor of the Grand Vizier, Sarim Effendi, was appointed Minister of Finance, and elevated to the dignity of Muchin, or Pacha with three tails. Sarim Effendi is considered one of the ablest men in Turkey, and his nomination to that post must tend to strengthen the Ministry."

The students of Munich created a disturbance in that capital on the 1st inst. Its real nature is not clearly explained, but the immediate cause is stated to be the dismissal of some of the University professors, including Doctor Lassaulx.

Letters from Presburgh, Hungary, mention the destructive effects of an inundation in that country. No similar occurrence is recollected since the year 1809. The waters were out for several days, and at one time the river had swollen to 20 feet in height.

The Italian journals state that Mr. Cobden has been introduced to the Pope by Cardinal Fieschi, and had a prolonged interview with him. The most distinguished of the Roman nobility vie with each other in doing honour to Mr. Cobden.

New Zealand papers of the 24th of October, bring advices from the Bay of Islands down to the 17th of that month. At that date affairs generally bore a quiet and peaceable aspect. Heki and Kawiti had held a conference with Waka Nene, the staunch and tried ally of the British, and the result was mutual interchanges of forgiveness and reconciliation. Heki, it is stated, has signified his readiness to restore the horses purloined by the rebels, whenever the Governor shall inform him of the owners.

At the last return under the Income Tax Act, no fewer than thirty surgeons practising in London admitted that their professional earnings amounted to £10,000 per annum each; and of these, three were upwards of £20,000 each.

Mr. Clive has tendered his resignation to the Home Secretary as one of the Magistrates at Wandsworth and Hammersmith Police Courts, having been appointed by the Lord Chancellor as Judge of the County Court at Southwark.

An amateur theatrical performance took place a few days ago at Venice, in the Palace of the Duchess de Berry, at which the Vice-Roy and Vice-Queen were present, as also Don John, the second son of Don Carlos, and his bride, who were the objects of general distinction.

The arrivals of corn from the continent of Europe, during the last few days, have comprised an unusually large number from the ports of Denmark and the Hanoverian dominions, in addition to those from Holland and the neighbouring states.

A Constantinople letter states, that in consequence of the large quantities of corn lately exported to Europe, some disturbances had taken place at Salonica. They were at last put down, but the Pacha, in order to avoid the chance of a similar outbreak, has forbidden, for the present, all further exportation of grain.

On Saturday last, at Shaftesbury Market, a Jew, of the name of Marcus Lewis, exposed four pigs for sale, and after great laughter amongst the dealers, he ultimately sold them for two pounds—the first instance we ever heard of an Israelite dealing in pork, it being also his sabbath day.

In Denmark hitherto imprisonment for debt extended to ten years for sums of the smaller amounts, and for life for the larger sums, but the King has just issued an ordinance, limiting confinement for all sums, whatever their amount, above 50 rix dollars (125*s.*), to three years, and suppressing it altogether for debts below that sum.

According to the latest news from Turkey, the Sultan threatens to send a fleet to the Piræus, to avenge the insult to his Ambassador. The ministers of the Five Powers are, however, endeavouring to have the matter arranged, but it is said that the resignation of Coletti will be one of the terms.

The Officers' and Clerks' Committee of the Corporation of London have resolved that the City gauge-dues of 4*d.* per tun of 210 gallons, upon wines imported into the port of London, be discontinued, and have given directions to the proper officer at the Custom-house.

The accounts from the West India islands, by the last mail, respecting the weather and the crops, are favourable, and it would appear that the planters have industriously set to work to meet the competition raised by the late alteration of the Sugar Duties.

A Commission of Russian Physicians are at present occupied in Egypt in investigations relative to the plague. They have everywhere found fellahs ready, for a trifling remuneration, to allow themselves to be operated on, in order to test the long-disputed questions of the contagion and inoculation of the malady.

The Society of Maritime Commerce of Berlin, intend to send a commercial expedition, consisting of several vessels, to China, and it is to be accompanied by a Government Agent charged to open diplomatic relations, and establish Consulates. The King of Prussia has given about £160 towards sending two religious missionaries to China.

It seems probable that Cork is to become a port in connexion with New York. A ship of 450 tons was launched at that port on Tuesday last, intended as one of a line of ships to run to and from New York.

It is stated that not less than a peck and a half of peas was gathered from the floor of the Senate House, Cambridge, after the memorable proceedings on Saturday last.

The Brussels papers give an account of an incendiary fire which took place in the night of the 2nd of this month in the Commune of Larnes, near to Gemave. The fire first appeared in the thatched roof of a barn, belonging to a farmer named Tuillon, and soon extended to the adjoining farm belonging to Mr. Van Schavort. This barn, together with the stables and the outhouses, were reduced to ashes. Several horses and cows perished in the flames. The dwelling houses belonging to the two farms were saved by the strenuous efforts of the inhabitants.

The total number of persons who passed to and from France by way of Boulogne during the week ending last Sunday, was 800, and by way of Calais, 222. The numbers in the corresponding week of last year were—Boulogne, 885; Calais, 170.

At the opening of the Belgian Chamber on Monday, the Minister of Finance proposed two important measures, both of which had reference to the dearth of provisions—the first to take off all duties of tonnage from vessels laden with grain till the 1st of September next; the second prohibiting the employment of potatoes in distilleries till the same period, under penalty of from 500 to 1000 francs, to be doubled in case of a repetition of the offence.

Mr. Greenwood is to be the new Recorder for Portsmouth, vice Sir Christopher Rawlinson, recently appointed to the Recordership of the Prince of Wales's Island.

Letters from Rhodes, (France,) state that part of the building of the fortress had been thrown down, and several soldiers killed, by the explosion of a powder depot. The damage done is very considerable.

A German journal states that the application of galvanism has been made in Austria for preserving trees and plants from the ravages of insects. The process is very simple, consisting only in placing two rings, one of copper, the other of zinc, attached together, around the tree or plant. Any insect that touches the copper receives an electric shock, which kills it or causes it to fall to the ground.

Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Barrister appointed to certify rules for Savings Banks, has drawn up a statement with a view to destroy the notion that if persons left their savings for more than six years, they would be prevented from recovering them by the Statute of Limitations. He states that there is an express provision in the Savings Banks Act preventing the operation of the Statute of Limitations.

P A R K H U R S T P R I S O N .



INTERIOR OF THE COURT.

ONE of the earliest measures contemplated by Government, in consequence of the discontinuance of the System of Transportation, will be certain alterations in

Millbank, Pentonville, and Parkhurst Prisons; a Bill for which purpose has just been read a second time in the House of Lords. The paramount effect will be to substitute for Transportation, imprisonment in the three national prisons above named, or in the county prisons already constructed, which, it is asserted, will meet the exigencies of the case. Pending the consideration of this important change in the Convict System, it may be interesting to introduce to our readers the present discipline at Parkhurst,—the Reformatory, or Juvenile Prison, as it has been termed; from its being the receptacle for the younger class of offenders, sentenced to transportation, but not actually transported.

The Establishment at Parkhurst was commenced in the year 1838: it is situated nearly in the centre of the Isle of Wight, to the right of the road leading from Newport to West Cowes, about one mile and a half from the former place. It presents altogether an imposing appearance; and, a portion of the buildings being placed upon a rising ground, it is visible for several miles round. The original building formed the Hospital to the adjacent Barracks, and was altered for occupation as a prison in 1838, from the designs of Major Jebb, Surveyor-General of Prisons. In 1843 were commenced some extensive additions, viz., a ward in the rear, a Chapel, a Probationary Ward, Schools, &c.; together with the entire Junior Ward. There were also built at this time residences for the Surgeon, Assistant-Chaplain, Steward, Schoolmasters, &c.; houses for Warders; besides two Lodges, and an Infirmary: and there were then completed roads and other works connected therewith. These additions were executed from the designs of the Surveyor-General, at a cost of about £30,000.

The several buildings are of brick, with cement dressings; and the portions appropriated to the Prisoners are surrounded with walls fifteen feet high. The principal entrance is through a rusticated archway, of Isle of Wight stone; flanking which are two lodges, that on the left for the Porter; and on the right are the office of the Clerk of the Works, the Surgery, and the Receiving-room; in the latter are slipper-baths, supply of hot water, and fumigating apparatus. Here each Prisoner, previous to his admission, is examined by the Surgeon; is next washed, and clothed in a Probationary Ward dress, entirely new; the Probationary Warder then takes charge of him, and he is marched, privately, to his department.

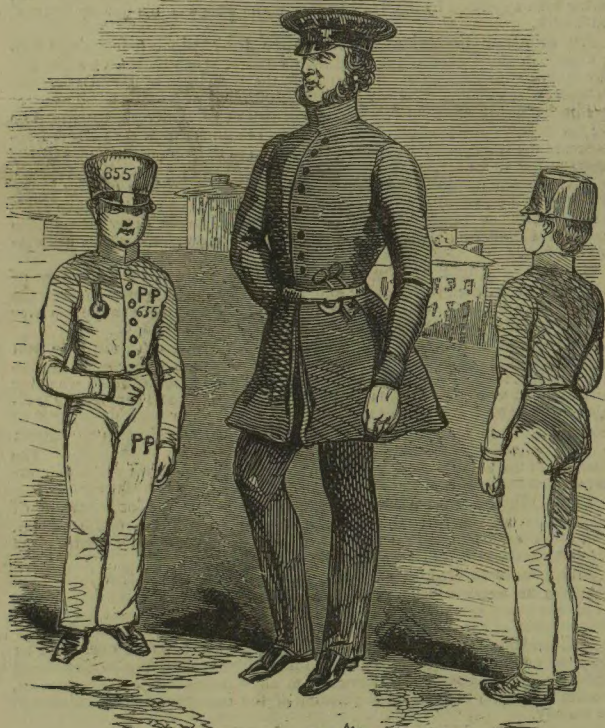
The Engraving upon our front page shows a general view of the Prison, from the ground appropriated to spade husbandry. The first of the annexed illustrations is

THE INTERIOR OF THE COURT,

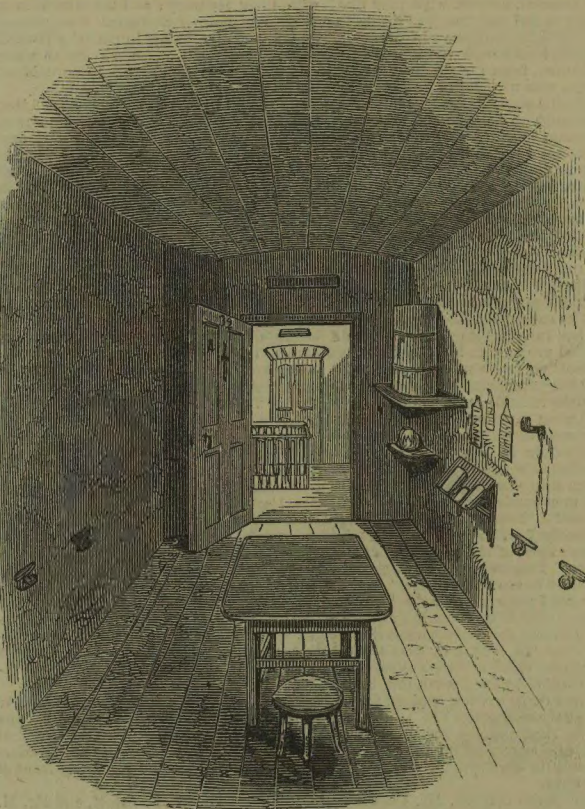
from the gateway; with the Governor's House and Steward's Office in the centre, this being a portion of the building formerly the Hospital Barracks. It is surmounted by a cupola and clock; immediately in front is the Pump House, fitted with treble pumps and cranks, which twelve of the prisoners can work at a time, the reliefs changing every ten minutes; by this means, the whole of the upper establishment, the cottages &c., are supplied with excellent water, of which there is generally 90 feet in the well. The three tiers of buildings south of the Governor's House, form Ward A; they are surrounded by exterior galleries, leading to the SLEEPING CELLS, each of which contains a bedstead, hair mattress, bolster, and blankets according to the season; sheeting and coverlid; a pin-rail for clothes, and small desk for day-instruction. Each Cell measures 6 feet by 10 feet, and is 10 feet high.

North of the Governor's House are three tiers similar to the above; those nearest forming Ward B, fitted similarly to A; the former receiving 110 Prisoners, and the latter, 96. In the north wing, too, is the Refractory Ward, wherein are confined such Boys as have committed offences in the Establishment; they are kept on short diet, and in "solitary confinement."

These Wards are warmed and ventilated on the principle introduced by Messrs. Haydon, of Trowbridge. To each Cell is a grating, to admit fresh air, and a corresponding one communicating with extracting flues, which are concentrated

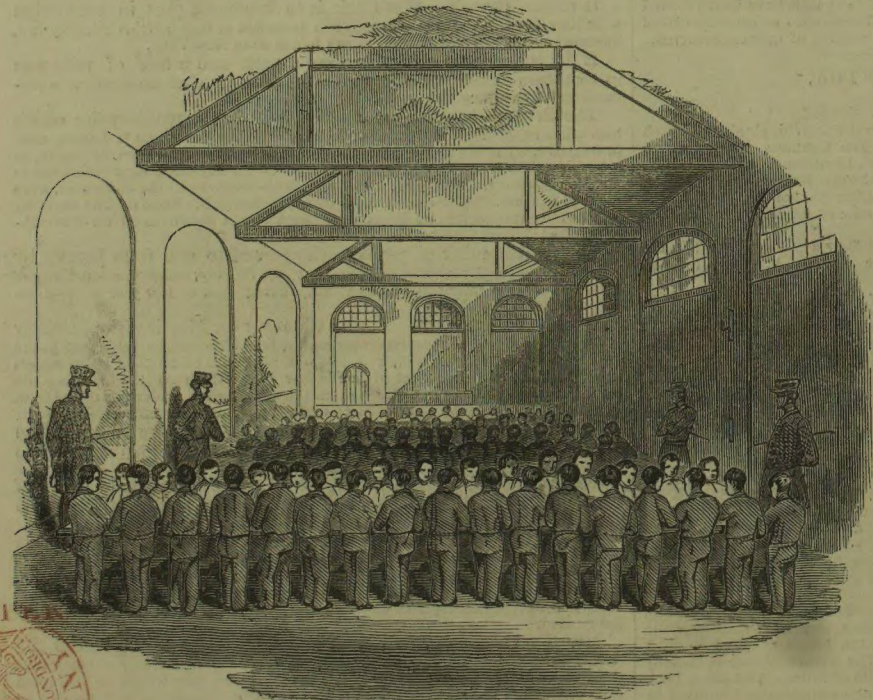


DRESSES OF THE OFFICERS AND PRISONERS.

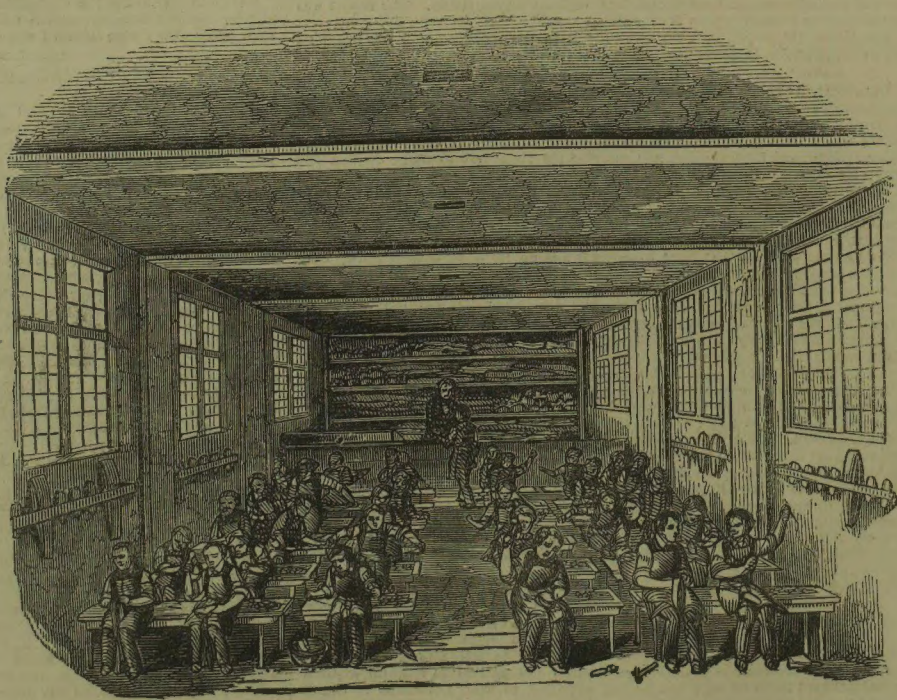


PRISONER'S CELL.

in the roofs; the vitiated air being discharged by the working of four large shafts shown in our Engraving.



THE DINING-HALL.



SHOEMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

P A R K H U R S T P R I S O N .

In the rear of these buildings is C Ward, capable of holding 158 Prisoners, in as many

DORMITORIES,

each 6 feet by 5 feet, and open at top; they were formerly entirely open; but, from the unruly conduct of their inmates, it was found requisite to separate them, which has been done by a thin deal partition.

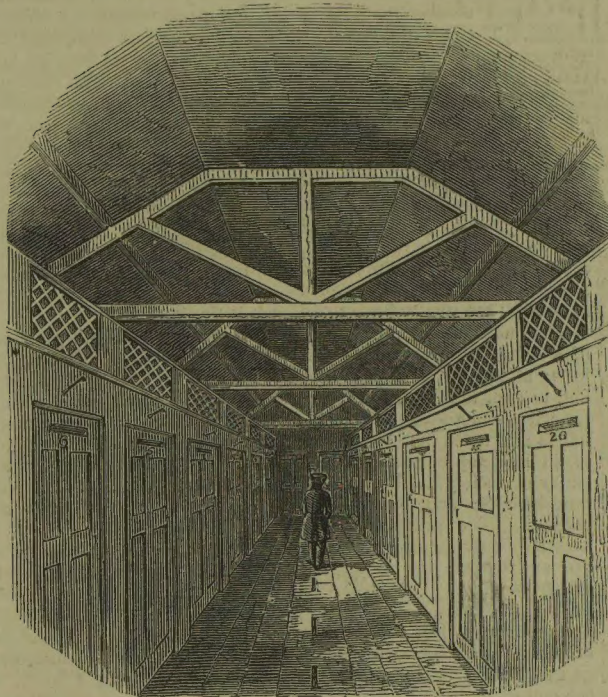
Next to C, is D, generally called

THE PROBATIONARY WARD,

(a great improvement upon the original system), for the reception of Boys on their first arrival. This division of the Building consists of THE CORRIDOR, with three tiers of Cells, 137 in all; each being 11 feet by 7 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches high, brick-arched, and provided with a hammock, of cocoa-nut fibre, shown in the Engraving of

THE CELL,

rolled up, and laid on a shelf in the corner, to the right of the door; at night, it is stretched with straps, from wall to wall, and fastened to cleats, 15 inches from



DORMITORIES OF THE PRISONERS.

the floor. Each Cell is furnished with a small table, stool, and writing-desk; a Bible, Prayer-book, and Hymn-book, for Chapel use; school-books, slate and pencil; and upon the wall of the Cell are placed the Morning and Evening Hymn cards with prayers, and copies for writing; by the side of which is an iron holdfast candlestick, to receive a "Palmer's candle." Immediately over the doorway, is an iron plate for the admission of fresh air, from the Corridor; and in each door is an inspection-plate, of glass and iron wire-gauze, 4 inches by 3. There is, also, a spring-bell, which the Prisoner is to sound when he requires the attendance of an officer; there being affixed to each bell an iron plate inscribed with the number of the Cell, indicated, as the bell rings, to the officer in the Corridor.

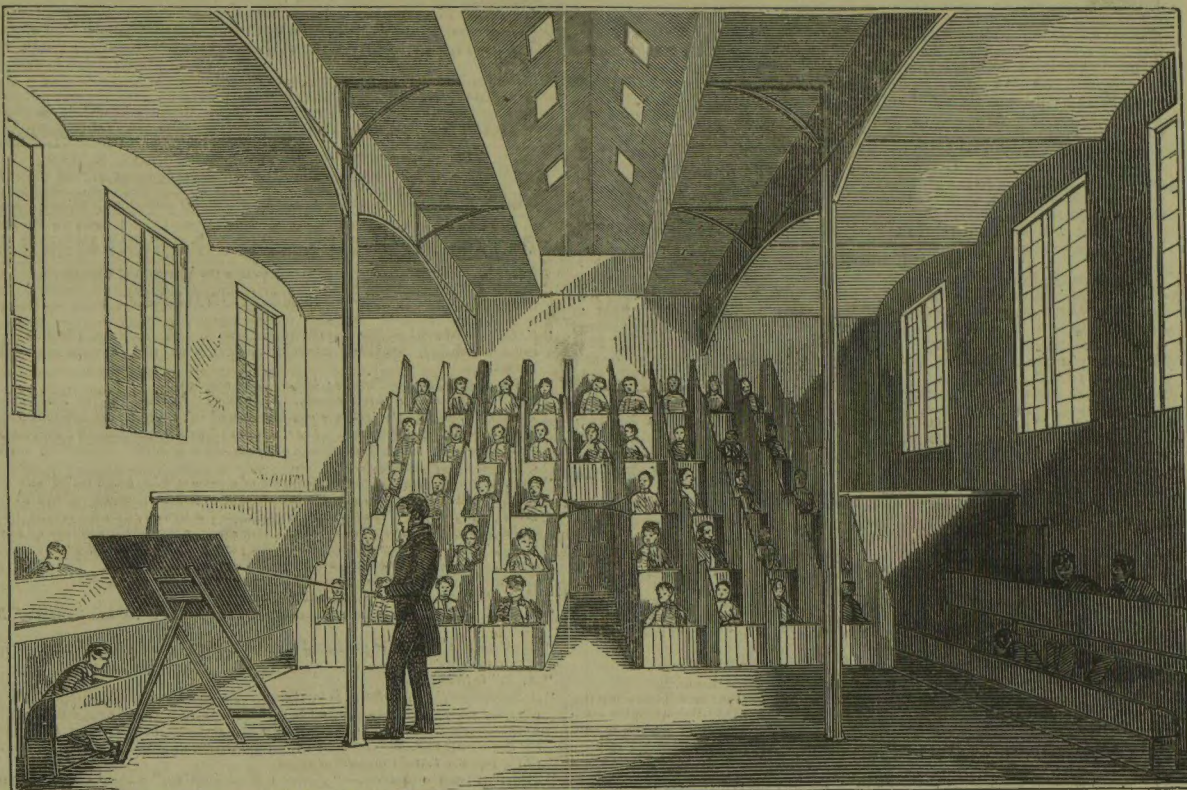


THE CORRIDOR.

The Prisoners in this Ward take their meals in their separate Cells, from which they are only allowed to be absent, each day, 1½ hour for exercise; 2½ hours in school; half an hour cleaning; and half an hour in the morning, in chapel, for prayers. The average time of the boys being confined in this Ward on Probation, is 5 months; but, all depends on their individual behaviour.

THE CORRIDOR,

as shown in the Engraving, is surrounded with galleries and flights of steps leading to the upper tiers; and there is, also, for raising the food for the Prisoners, an apparatus, such as is used at the PENTONVILLE PRISON, and shown in the Illustration of that Establishment, at page 4, vol. II. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. On the door of each Cell is its number, and immediately above it is affixed a card, inscribed with the name of the Prisoner, his number, date of reception, and place of committal; for example—



THE PROBATIONARY WARD.

PHILIP F.—
No. 302,
Aug. 12, 1846.
BIRMINGHAM.

The Corridor is lighted from the roof; and the floor is of iron, perforated for the admission of fresh air. In the basement are two Dark Cells for punishment, and two Baths for the Ward. There are Washing-rooms to each gallery, with separate compartments, so that the Prisoners cannot communicate with each other. There are, also, two water-closets on each floor, for night use.

Instruction is given in each Cell according to the knowledge possessed by the Prisoner on entering; when not otherwise employed, he is set to work at tailoring, shoemaking, or other occupation; so that he is not allowed to be for a moment idle. Next is

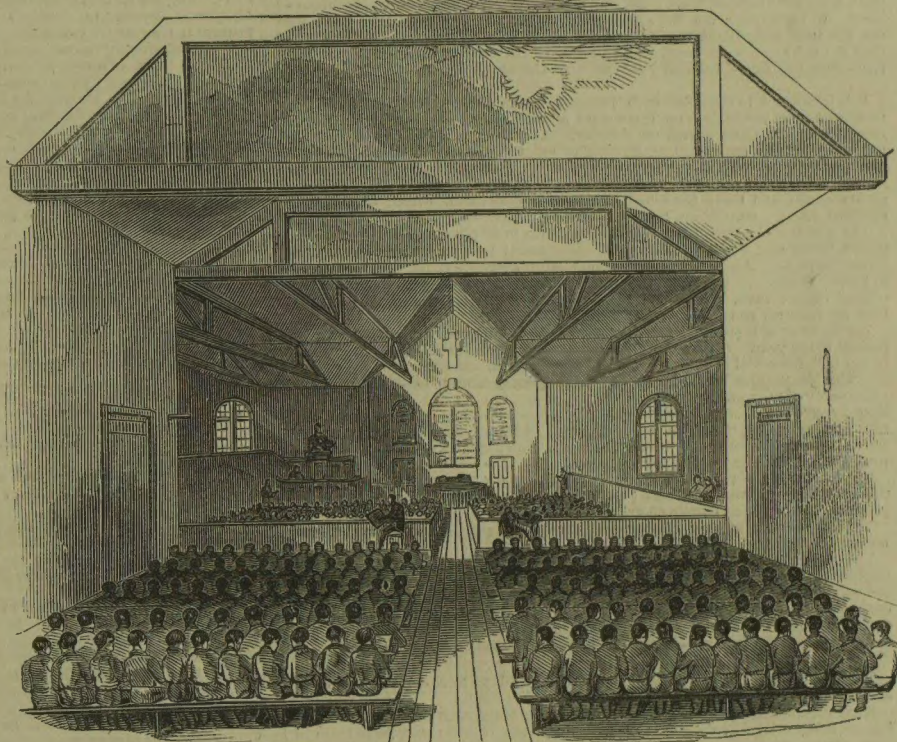
THE CHAPEL,

in plan, consisting of three semicircles, divided into four sections. Thus, immediately in the front of the Engraving are the Boys from the General Ward, B and C division; in the next, those of the Junior Ward, from the Upper Prison; on the left, separated by a high wooden screen, are the Boys of the Probationary Ward; and, on the opposite side, or right, are sittings for the Officers and Prisoners of division A. The building is neatly fitted: the seats for Officers to watch the behaviour of the Boys are considerably raised; each of the Boys' seats is numbered, and the Boys are marched into the Chapel in double files, and branch off, right and left. The Boys of the Probationary Ward enter before the others by a door to the left of the communion-table; they immediately retire to their places, so that they neither see the other Prisoners, nor are seen by them. The communion-table is covered with crimson cloth; above it is placed the Decalogue; and the Lord's Prayer and Belief on either side; the whole surmounted with a Cross in relief. The cases on each side are for the admission of warm air, which is regulated by thermometers. The Governor's seat is on the right of the reading-desk, and commands a view of the whole of the Chapel. It may now be interesting to give an outline of

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION—PROBATIONARY WARD.

Two hours and a half, on alternate days, of elementary instruction, chiefly re-

ligious and moral. By good conduct, the Boys are admitted to the senior division of the School, and instructed at open desks, of which the School Room is provided with 8, as well as fitted with 50 compartments: each of the latter holds but one Prisoner, and is so planned, that the Schoolmaster can inspect and instruct without the possibility of the Boys communicating with or seeing each other. When a School Class is occupied in Cells, the Boys are regularly visited several times a day by the Schoolmaster of the Class, for scholastic instruction; as well as by the Chaplain and Principal Schoolmaster, for the purpose of religious and moral admonition.

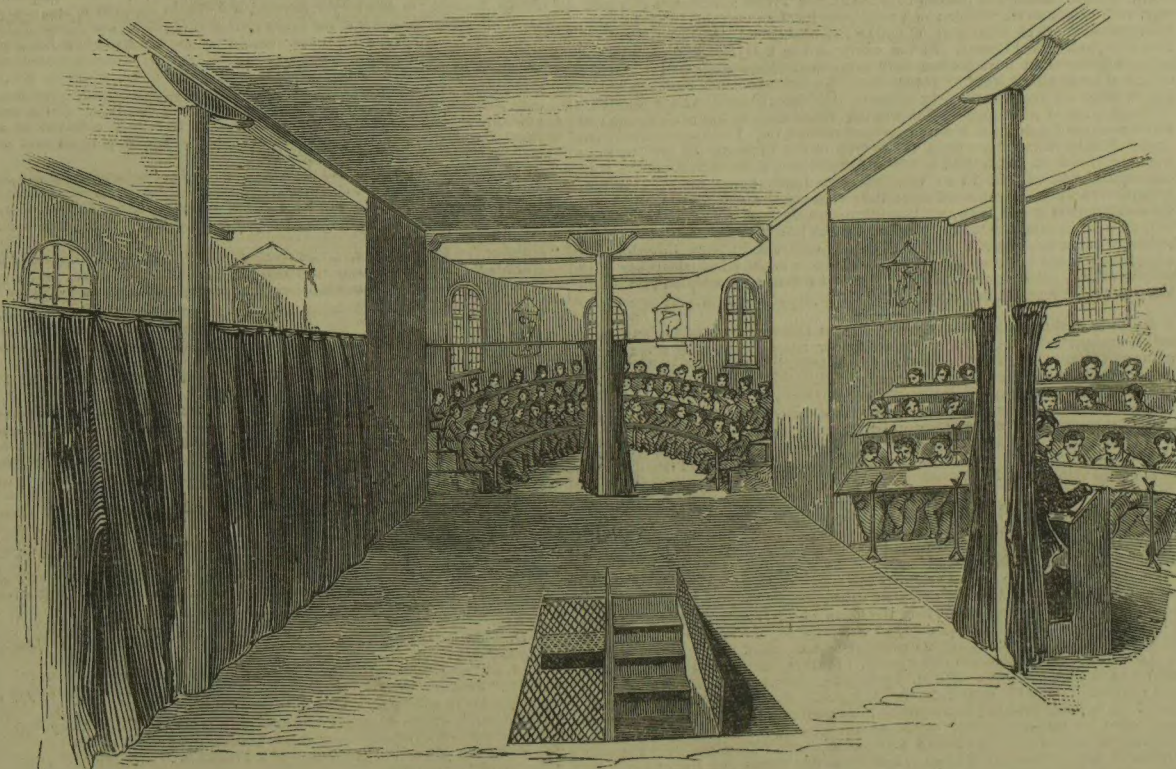


THE CHAPEL.

From this School the Boys are drafted, on good behaviour, to

THE GENERAL WARD SCHOOL,

where the attendance is five hours on alternate days; except on one day in each week, when one of the classes is instructed in Cells during the morning, and employed in knitting during the afternoon. The School Room is divided into two main sections, each being subdivided, as shown in the Engraving. The



GENERAL WARD.

course of instruction comprises Scripture lessons, biography, sacred geography, Scripture history, emblems, parables, &c.; also, arithmetic, writing, general geography, etymology, English grammar, music, and written and oral useful knowledge lessons.

The mode of instruction is a combination of the collective and individual systems; and the masters have the whole command and charge of the Prisoners, during school-hours, without the presence of the discipline officers.

Attached to the Schools is a Library of from 700 to 800 volumes, a large number religious, and used chiefly for Sunday reading by the Prisoners; the other books being upon generally useful subjects, solely for the use of the Boys of the Evening Class. The Chaplain also distributes Tracts to the Prisoners at his discretion.

The General Ward School is immediately beneath the Chapel, and of the same size and form. Each Class is separated by green baize curtains; and the walls are hung with maps. In the evening they assemble here a Class of Boys, from seven to eight years old, from the General Ward; their good conduct rendering them fit objects for this privilege.

—The flight of steps shown in the front of our Engraving descends, through a long, arched passage, to

THE DINING HALL.

a spacious room, fitted with wooden tables, and raised platforms for Inspecting Officers. Each Boy is furnished with a knife, fork, and spoon. The Dietary is as follows:—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—Breakfast, one pint of cocoa, made with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. flake cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk (rest water), and sweetened with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. molasses; 6 oz. bread. Dinner, one pint of soup, made with 3 oz. beef, 3 oz. potatoes, 2 oz. barley or rice, and 1 oz. onion or leek, with pepper and salt; also 1 lb. of potatoes, and 6 oz. bread. Supper, one pint of gruel, made with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal; besides 6 oz. bread. On Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the Dietary is the same as above, except Dinner, which consists of 4 oz. cooked meat (without bone), 1 lb. potatoes, and 6 oz. bread.

The Junior Prisoners have the same Dietary, with the exception of 4 oz. bread, instead of 6; and 12 oz. potatoes, instead of a pound. The Refractory Prisoners have gruel for Breakfast, bread and potatoes for Dinner, and pot-liquor for Supper.

Before they proceed to Dinner, the Boys are paraded in front of the Hall, are counted, and, if all are present, they are marched by Wards, in ranks, within three paces of the table, with their caps on; an Inspector at the upper end of the room then gives the words, "Attention—Stand at Ease—Three Paces Forward"—Take off your Caps (which are placed upon iron pins, under the tables)—Ask a Blessing—Eat your Dinners;—and they stand throughout the meal.

5th The Employment of the Prisoners is a very important feature of the Parkhurst System. There were instructed in trades by competent persons at the time of our visit—

20 as Brickmakers,
24 as Bricklayers,
4 as Bricklayers' Labourers,
24 as Tailors of the General Ward, and all the Juniors, 208,
60 as Shoemakers,
16 as Bakers,
12 as Sawyers,
32 as Carpenters,
6 as Painters,
24 as Gardeners,
34 as Agricultural Labourers,
All the Prisoners of the Division attending the General Ward School, labour on the land daily, from half past one o'clock to half past three,
10 as Cooks' Assistants,
8 as Blacksmiths.

The best-conducted Boys are selected for these trades; the remainder, unattached, do the washing, pumping, and lower prison duties.

The Cookery is by team; all the bread and Officers' rations, are baked in twelve ovens. About 2000 pieces are washed weekly, and dried by a hot-air apparatus (by Haydon), which also heats the water for washing.

The various articles made are mostly apparel, &c., for the Prison, and the use of the Establishment; and some contracts are executed by the various trades. We have engraved

THE SHOEMAKERS' WORK-SHOP.

In this and the other shops, the boys are instructed in every branch of the business. In the Carpenters' Shop, at the time of our visit, there were tables, chairs, wheelbarrows, &c., in various stages; iron-work at the smiths', &c. In short, a portion of the new buildings was erected by the Boys and their instructors; and repairs are done by the same means. In sawing, the Boys average more than 2000 feet per week; and much work is taken in from the neighbourhood. In some cases, the Boys work with almost military precision; thus, we saw the Lads assemble in the Tailors' Shops, on either side of the tables; and they did not begin work until they had obeyed the word of command: "Attention—Stand at Ease—Take off your Jackets—Unbutton your Stocks, &c."

It is important to state that each Prisoner in the General and Junior Wards receives School instruction on three days of each week, and the whole Wards assemble in the Class rooms on Sunday. To afford to each Prisoner of the General Wards an occasional opportunity of quiet consideration of his condition and prospects, as well as reflection on the admonition and instruction which he has received, the several School classes are placed for one day in the week in separate cells, and there furnished with light employment, which, while it has afforded manual occupation, has yet allowed time and opportunity for thought.

The whole of the Prison Establishment extends to 80 acres of land, surrounded on the north, east, and west sides, by a belt of trees; and, on the south, by Parkhurst Barracks. About 50 acres are occupied in spade-husbandry, and from 20 to 25 in pasture. At the farm-house, are eight cows, yielding milk for the Prisoners' cocoa; here, also, are kept several pigs, from the refuse of the Prison; they are fattened and sold.

The number of Boys employed in agricultural labour varies much at different periods of the year. According to the last printed Report (1846), the ground had been much improved in condition; parts of it drained, and some very rough and unprofitable pasture land broken up, and brought under cultivation. The potato-crop here, as elsewhere, was scanty, and of inferior quality. But of cabbages, carrots, leeks, onions, Swedish and white turnips, mangel-wurzel, barley, rye, and tares, there were excellent returns. About twenty tons of good hay were also cut off a portion of the land in grass. The earnings of the labour-party were £465, including those of the gardeners.

The total value of the Prisoners' labour for the year was £2046 5s. 2d.; and this sum, at least, must have been paid to private mechanics and artificers, if the prisoners had not been employed at the several trades.

The total expenditure for 1845 was £13,561 14s. 7d.; of this sum, £504 6s. 7d. was paid for repairs or alterations of the buildings.

The receipts from various sources during the year were £1054 13s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., reducing the actual expense of the Establishment to £12,506 16s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The average number of prisoners on the daily diet book having been 622, the cost of each individual for the year was £20 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., of which sum £6 14s. 6 3-5d. was expended on diet, and £1 10s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on clothing.

We conclude with a few minor details of the Engravings yet undescribed.

DRESS.

The Officers of the Prison wear military undress—blue frock-coats, cloth caps, and leather belt and strap holding keys.

Each Prisoner wears a leather cap (made in the Shoemaker's Shop), and bearing on its front the Boy's No. in brass figures; the trousers and jacket are of grey cloth; on the left breast of the latter are sewn P. P., and the No.; and P. P. on the left thigh. The rest of the clothing is striped shirt, leather stock, waistcoat for winter wear, worsted stockings and boots, all of which are made in the Prison. On the right breast is worn a brass medal, with No. The Penal Class is denoted by yellow collars and cuffs, and letters of the same colour.

THE GENERAL VIEW.

upon our front page, shows the Boys employed in Spade Husbandry, in which they cultivate potatoes and other vegetables for the Prison supply. At the extremity of this piece of land is a burial-ground; and among the mass of trees in the foreground may be seen the chimneys of the Chaplain's residence, and of the farm-house, near which is the yard for making bricks and tiles.

The mass of buildings in the centre is the Junior Prison; it consists of a gateway, with lodges on either side; and residences for the Chaplain (who is, also, Deputy-Governor of this part of the Establishment), Assistant-Warders, Stewards, and School Rooms. In the court-yard is a Gymnasium, where the agility of some of the Boys is often very surprising. Here are, also, sheds for drill, and for picking oakum in wet weather. In the rear stands the main building, forming the Prison, consisting of the various departments we have described.

The number of new cases in 1845 was 203, received from Millbank Prison; of which number London and Westminster contributed 75. Their ages varied from under 10 to 18 years; there being 93 between 14 and 16 years. In 1845, 95 Boys were removed from Parkhurst; of whom 12 were sent to Western Australia, with conditional pardons, and 74 to Van Diemen's Land, under modified circumstances. Two Prisoners escaped from Parkhurst in the above year, and eight others attempted to run away, while employed on the land adjoining the Prison; but, all were re-captured before they had left the Island. The health of the Prisoners is remarkably good: only four deaths occurred in 1845, three of consumption, and one by drowning. The Boys become healthy in appearance after they have been some months at Parkhurst; and this in contrast with that which many of them presented at the time of their reception is very striking.

A visit to Parkhurst Prison—there to witness the exertions of philanthropic enlightenment to reclaim the juvenile offender from the ways of error to the paths of virtue and peace—is one of the most gratifying scenes of philanthropy to be enjoyed in this great Christian country. To secure admission to the Prison, it is requisite to obtain the permission of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; and to such courtesy are we indebted for access for ourselves and artist to complete the foregoing illustrations.

In the summer of 1845, the Queen visited the Prison, with her suite; and her Majesty was graciously pleased to pardon, in person, two of the Prisoners, one from each Division of the Establishment.

THE HEALTH OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Mr. O'Connell is gone to Hastings for the benefit of his health. Although much reduced in person, his medical attendant there, Dr. Duke, has given his opinion that the quietude and salubrity of Hastings will soon restore his patient to health and vigour.

NAME OF THE NEW PLANET.—Nearly the whole of the astronomical world are agreed in considering *Neptune* to be an appropriate name for the new planet; while Mr. Arago insists on giving to it the name of *Le Verrier*. Mr. Struve, on the part of the Petersburg Academy of Sciences, says:—"Far be it from us to have any intention of withholding our entire admiration of the eminent merit of M. Le Verrier. But impartial history will, in future, mention honourably (*à côté*), and in the same rank with M. Le Verrier, the name of Mr. Adams; and will recognise two individuals as having, independently of one another, discovered the planet beyond *Uranus*; consequently, we shall retain the name of *Neptune*, and make no change, unless, hereafter, the general voice shall determine in favour of another name. Professor Airy has announced his adhesion to the conclusion of the Petersburg Academy, and states that Gauss and Encke have, for the same reason, decided on retaining the name of *Neptune*."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 14.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 15.—Venus sets at 8h. 1m., p.m., near the W. by N.
TUESDAY, 16.—New Moon at 11h. 9m., p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—St. Patrick—The Moon and Mercury near each other.
THURSDAY, 18.—Edward, King of W. Saxony—The Moon and Venus near together.
FRIDAY, 19.—Mercury sets at 7h. 53m., p.m.
SATURDAY, 20.—Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
During the evenings of this week, the planet Mercury is visible to the naked eye, appearing a little below the bright planet Venus.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 55	0 26	0 54	1 19	1 43	2 8	2 28
11 55	0 26	0 54	1 19	1 43	2 8	2 28

* There is no high tide during the afternoon of Sunday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. S., Edinburgh.—The *Façade of the New British Museum*, (from the Architect's Drawing), has been already engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"Robin Goodfellow."—Thanks; but we have not room.
"A. G."—There is a cheap reprint of Gifford's "Baviad" or of his "Maviad." By the "Baviad," the Della Cruscan School of Poetry was exterminated, and hence its interest has ceased. The "Maviad" was less successful; and its object—"the puerilities and extravagance of the modern drama"—holds out, with front of brass, to the present hour.
"Quintus."—Outlawry is the punishment of a person who, being called into law, and lawfully sought, according to the usual forms, contemptuously refuses to appear. Hence, his goods and chattels are forfeited to the Crown, and all profits of lands, so long as the outlawry lasts. He is, moreover, out of the protection of the law.
"G. R., Clapham," should apply to a Shipping Agent. The cost will be about £15.
"Egeria."—We do not recommend painted cages for Canaries.
"Cantab" is thanked; but we could not make room for his Sketch.
"F. H. K., Minehead."—The work shall be noticed.
"X. Y. Z."—The locality named ranks low in the scale of the healthiness of English towns.
"Eratosthenes."—See the published account of the Great Rosse Telescope, printed at Parsonstown.
"A. B." is thanked.
"A Subscriber." Rotherham, is mistaken. In Mr. Condy's Drawing of the Thetis, the head-yards are braced, so as to cast the ship to port: the appearance that our Correspondent fancies to be an error is not unlikely to deceive a landsman; as, the head-sails will, however well set, blow over the masts, and apparently hide part of the top-mast and top-gallant-mast.
"Krele," Fenchurch-street.—"Foster's Book-keeping," published by Souter and Law, Fleet-street.
"Lucretia."—The lady was in error.
"H. S., Plymouth."—M. Guizot is Premier of France.
"München."—We cannot.
"V." Barnsley.—We cannot further assist our Correspondent.
"W. G." Long Stratton.—Order of any London bookseller.
"A Cheerful Subscriber."—Mr. Dickens is a native of London. Ackermann has published some fine Architectural Sketches by Prouit.
"A Constant Subscriber." Chatham, had better apply to the Insurance Office.
"N." Henley.—When the Regatta Chart appears, we will notice it.
"E. G."—The matters in question cannot be attended to in the Almanack; and the Replies are too long for insertion in our Journal.
"M. F." Waterford.—We cannot advise further.
"C. D." will find all the information as to obtaining a Writership in the East India Company's Service, in Hudson's "Parents' Handbook," pp. 149—150. The passage is too long for quotation.
"A Distressed Mother" should apply at Woolwich.
"S. S. D., Leeds."—There is no cheap French work of the character named.
"J. A. J." University Club.—Cooksey's solution of the passage in the opening of Pindar's first Ode is, perhaps, the best: the Poet, no doubt, alludes to the liberality of his patron, Hiero. We could not spare room for the Epigram.
"A Subscriber."—Nicholas Wood's Treatise, published by Longmans.
"E." Hunwell.—We have not room.
"Z. A. O."—Messrs. Barraud and Lund, Cornhill.
"J. M. A."—Apply to Dulau and Co., Foreign Booksellers, Soho-square.
"Cives," City.—The Statue of Nelson, on the Column in Trafalgar-square, is of Scottish stone, from the Granton quarry of the Duke of Buccleuch.
"A Knitter" is thanked.
"Chemin de Fer."—Buy the little "Hand-book to Paris."
"Agrum."—Walker's "Manly Exercises."
"A Subscriber."—By the latest accounts, Mr. Cobden was in Rome.
"A. T. D. N."—Desborough, must take out a Plate License. The price of the "Illustrated New Testament," complete, is 2s. 6d.
"E. L." should apply at the Chapel.
"A Well-wisher."—Cheapside.—The matter is under consideration.
"J. M." may translate the French works in question; but we do not recommend him to do so.
"Blanche."—The price of the "Work-Table Magazine" (to be had, by order, of any Bookseller) is 1s. 6d. each No.
"C." a Subscriber.—Exeter.—Tuck's "Railway Shareholder's Manual."
"O." Abergyle.—The Rental must be reckoned as Income.
"T. S. B."—No.
"M. S." Garstang.—We regret that we have not room.
"C. A." Aberdeen.—Single Numbers of our Journal are best preserved by the new Envelope, in passing by post.
"T. T."—Grandpapa's Evening Tale has merit, but is too long for our Journal.
"We have not room for 'Paul's Friend'; 'Omega'; 'Zero.'
"R. G., Lakenham."—Supposing the Population of the World to consist of 1000 millions, (See "Buchanan's Prize Essay"), it is computed that 82,192 die every day, and 51 every minute.
"Phonographer."—We are willing to concede that great merit is due to the system of Pitman. That it is superior to Harding's, in respect to brevity, is evident; but that it is easier to decipher after it is written, we think, is a question. We recollect there have been principles of Stenography already before the world entitled to equal claims of brevity with that of Mr. P.; viz. the systems of Richardson, with and without lines, published thirty or forty years ago. "Phonographer" is hardly correct in his statement that "no other system than Pitman's professes to enable you to take down a speech verbatim;" inasmuch as that of Richardson does so profess.
"X. X. X." asks—Why are Chequers painted on public-houses? Because, in early times, a chequered board, the emblem of calculation, was hung out, to indicate an office for changing money; and it was subsequently adopted as the sign of an inn, or hostelry.
"A Fellow of Jesus College," Dorchester, is thanked; his letter has been handed to our Artist.
"Amicus."—Stock bought for Money is transferred immediately, and paid for. Stock bought for Account is transferred on the account-day at the price of the day on which the transaction took place.
"Pettor."—The Hon. Charles Howard, M.P. for East Cumberland, is fifth son of the present Earl of Carlisle, and brother, consequently, of Lord Morpeth. Mr. Philip Howard, the Member for Carlisle, is a distant kinsman of the hon. gentleman, being representative of the Corby branch of the illustrious House of Howard, a branch sprung from a younger brother of the ancestor of the Earls of Carlisle.
"A Constant Subscriber" should apply to the Herald's Office, where he will, in all probability, ascertain the particulars of his arms and crest. It does not, however, follow that all families have a right to armorial bearings. If the arms required be recorded in the College of Heralds, a sketch may be obtained at a very small charge. No one can legally assume or change a coat of arms and a crest, without the sanction of the Earl Marshal.
"H. R. F."—Lord Stanley has been summoned to Parliament in his father's Barony. Should he die in the lifetime of the Earl of Derby, his eldest son will succeed to the Barony, and be entitled to a seat, as a Peer, in the House of Lords.
"Coventry."—Miss Eliza Peel, daughter of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., was born 17th April, 1832.
"Caroline."—A learned dissertation on the title of "Esquire" has appeared in Mr. Burke's "Patrician," to which we must refer our Correspondent, as the subject, to be properly explained, would occupy far more space than we could spare.
"Nautics."—Marks of Cadency, such as the "crescent," the "mullet," the "martlet," the "annulet," &c., are used to distinguish the arms of the younger sons of a family. We see no objection to the transmission by post of the memorial in question.
"A Young Subscriber."—The children are half-brothers and half-sisters. The relationship is the same in both cases.
"A. B."—The same standard of genius is necessary to form a great Composer as is requisite for a great Poet or Painter, and to this standard the female mind seldom attains. Moreover, a Composer is necessarily acquainted with the capabilities and powers of almost every musical instrument—a knowledge beyond the sphere of ladies, who confine their practice to the cultivation of the Voice, the Harp, Guitar, and Piano.
"A Constant Reader."—A Microscope may be bought of Messrs. Cary, Strand, at from 3 to 5 guineas; Solar, £6 to £21.
"G. H." Pembroke.—Address Her Majesty's Theatre.
"W. R. W." should beware.
"A. A. M." Islington.—The Model Steam Engines may be bought for Two Guineas, and upwards. Mr. Cruikshank resides at Amwell-street, Islington. The Terrible Steamship is engraved in No. 96 of our Journal.
"X. Y. Z."—If the daughter be under age, the notice will be good.
"B. D."—Sir G. Carroll is Lord of Finsbury, and Lord Mayor of London by courtesy only.
"M. A. P." and "Scotch Laddie" should apply to a Solicitor.
"N. W." Paisley.—See the "Biographie des Contemporains." The City of Paris will appear in our Series of Views.
"Trinitados."—Apply to the Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry.
"Inquisitor."—The Solicitor must be free of the City of London.
"G. J. P."—A Grand Jurymen must be a Freeholder.
"Junius W."—Certainly.
"W. E. D. S."—The Duke of Wellington is Master of the Trinity House.

"Che Sara Sara."—Andrea del Sarto's name has kept its place for 300 years. Our Correspondent should consult Dr. Waagen's "Life of Rubens" for the best estimate of his merits.

** We have received from Miss Creaton, of Stones End, Southwark, the Sum of Five Pounds towards the Relief of the Distress in Ireland; and we have paid the same to the British Association.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1847.

THE change in the system of punishment by transportation is one of the most important steps taken for many years. Convicts are no longer to be sent out in ship-loads, and landed on the shore of a distant country, to be something between free men and slaves—with the chances before them, according to individual character, of rising to be among the most wealthy men of the settlement, or to sink to that "lowest deep," the penal colony at Norfolk Island. The dreadful condition of that place has compelled the Government to change the system; no rulers of a Christian land could, knowing what effects it was producing, allow it to continue. The mass of crime we have hitherto thrown from us to the other side of the world—without much care what became of it, so it was out of sight—will henceforth remain within our own borders, rigidly watched. The necessity this will create for an enlarged system of prison discipline is evident. In fact, we are taking a step that assimilates our system to that of France, with its *bagnes* and *travaux forcés*. France has had no penal colonies; her criminals remain on their native soil; expiating their crimes, surrounded by, though separated from, the society they have injured. We are approaching the same system of punishment, and, without great care, shall eventually have to adopt it entirely.

The question of punishment is one of the most difficult problems of a complicated stage of society. Men differ even as to its objects; all agree that it is necessary for the protection of society; but, beyond that, others add that it should be made an expiation for crime committed; others, again, that it is meant to reform bad habits and teach better—that the prison door ought to be the porch of an academy of moral improvement. But, practically, the security of society has been, and is, the first principle of nearly all punishments; and, by their efficiency in this respect, they are judged. The present change in the transportation system is avowedly only an experiment; if it does not answer it will be given up; and we are by no means sanguine in our belief that it will finally succeed. The great difficulty is not in holding men safe prisoners between four walls. That, by material means is easily accomplished. But when the term of imprisonment ends, and the criminal is let loose again upon society, the peril to the community and to himself begins anew. This is severely felt in France; at the end of their terms of five, ten, or twenty years of confinement at Toulon or Brest, the criminal is free again; there, as everywhere else, the brand of degradation is upon him. Even if repentant and honest, which is an exceptional case, he can find no occupation, no employer; and he is driven to theft and violence in order to live as before. The most atrocious crimes in France are often committed by liberated or escaped *forçats*. They take refuge in Paris, and form the most dangerous element in what are called the "dangerous classes" of that capital. They furnish at once the great terror and chief occupation of the police; and perhaps we have not sufficiently estimated the effect of watching this class of known criminals, dexterous and ferocious as they are, in giving that character of espionage to the French police system, which has been turned to such dangerous account by the Government in political affairs. The streets of the French capital are far less safe by night than those of London; and every one acquainted with French habits knows how late hours and certain quarters of the city are avoided. If any person reflects on what London would probably be, with all the convicts whose sentences are short of confinement for life set free as those sentences expire, to roam this vast city, as thorough outcasts as any Italian banditti, and quite as desperate, he may form a faint idea of how much peace and good order we owe to our convenient depots for criminals at the antipodes. Set at liberty there, a new country and a wide sphere absorbed them; comparatively but a small number returned to England: the convict ship with its dark freight once on the ocean, the crime and criminal were alike lost and forgotten.

But this security was purchased at a heavy price; we cannot, at any risk, continue the system: what is to supply it?

We are trying to blend the plans of imprisonment and expatriation: close restraint, with labour, and the application of a rigid prison discipline is to be a probation through which all criminals must pass. The working in the stone quarries of Portland is but a continuation of that employment of convicts in our Naval Armies, which is completely French. And after their term is thus worked out, the French difficulty occurs in all its force—what is to become of the criminal? It is useless to let him loose on Society, it will not receive him; generally his last state is worse than his first, and it is morally certain he will return to the world only to prey on it. The remedy at present suggested is a kind of enforced emigration; he will be assisted to reach another country, but England he must leave. It is, in fact, the old practice, now long disused, of banishment. We do not think it will succeed; it will involve us in endless troubles with our own Colonies; perhaps, with foreign countries; for, once out of England, the liberated convict may apparently roam where he pleases. But we cannot here notice half the difficulties that suggest themselves. Shall we not be obliged to import another French practice, as yet unknown to our law—that of *surveillance* by the Police? It keeps a check over criminals for a long term after they are liberated; but we have not the machinery for carrying it out, nor would it be liked by the people at large, who would suspect its tendency. The question has not yet taken a shape definite enough to warrant an opinion; but we fear we perceive the germs of failure in it. It is comparatively easy to render our Prison Discipline all that can be wished; there is something beyond it, far harder to deal with.

THE WEATHER.

The past week has been dull, the sky having been covered by clouds, with but few slight exceptions, throughout the week; the weather has been cold, the wind blowing from the East and North-East principally; but at times it has been calm. The air has been generally dry. On Tuesday and Wednesday some snow fell. The average temperature of Thursday was 41°; of Friday was 41°; of Saturday was 39°; of Sunday was 41½°; of Monday was 42½°; of Tuesday was 35½°; and of Wednesday was 33½°. The average temperature of the week has been 39°. The thermometrical readings each day were:—

Thursday, March 4,	the highest during the day was 45 deg., and the lowest was 37½ deg.
Friday, March 5	44
Saturday, March 6	40½
Sunday, March 7	40
Monday, March 8	40
Tuesday, March 9	43
Wednesday, March 10	43
Blackheath, Thursday, March 11, 1847.	J. G.

S. The reading of the thermometer this morning, between five and six o'clock, was as low as 17°: a very great degree of cold, so near the vernal equinox.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—At a meeting held on Monday evening, of the St. Luke's Equitable Building Society, at the Prince of Wales, Banner-street, St. Luke's, an opinion of Mr. Tidd Pratt was read upon a point of great importance to Building Societies. That gentleman says—"It appears to me that in strictness, under the provisions of the Benefit Builders' Societies' Acts, the money borrowed from the Society should be to erect or purchase property; and, consequently, that a member cannot assign as security property which he already possesses. If money is advanced not according to the rules and provisions of the Act, I am of opinion that the member, or any person obtaining under him, might set the transaction aside, and, in equity, would be entitled to a return of his deeds on payment of principal and legal interest."

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Earl of Ripon presented a petition from the Chairman of the Oxford and Birmingham Railway Company, complaining of the conduct of the London and Birmingham Company, in defeating the policy of Parliament, by buying up the shares in the Oxford Line, and upsetting an arrangement entered into with the Line, and the Great Western Line, which was sanctioned by the bill. The noble Earl gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the subject matter of the petition on Tuesday next.—Lord LYNCHBURST gave notice that on that day he would move that the petition be referred to a select committee.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Liverpool complaining of the influx of Irish paupers, and stating that the Irish landlords gave them 2s. 6d. a-head to come to this country. The petition gave rise to some animadversions and contradictions.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

EXPORTATION OF CORN.—In answer to a question, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he was aware that there was a great demand for corn both in France and Belgium, but he did not think the British Government would interfere, or adopt any measure to prevent the exportation from this country. He thought any interference on the subject on the part of the British Government, would not be attended with advantage to this country. (Hear, hear.)

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill being read,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he wished to make some statements as to the nature of this bill, and what it was proposed to do. The Government were of opinion there ought to be 10,000 tons of provisions always in store in districts where no market was held. The noble Lord then alluded to the amount of money which had been expended in the employment of the poor in Ireland since the month of September last; and the number employed, by which it appeared they had regularly increased, until the number of persons employed last week amounted to 702,228. (Hear.) He was convinced if Government and Parliament had not interfered and lent their aid in the manner they had done, the most frightful starvation and death must have ensued. (Hear.) He regretted that the calamity still existed to a fearful extent, but he was happy to say there had been no general confusion among the workmen employed. Every measure possible was also resorted to for the better providing destitute persons with food and subsistence at as little expense to the public as possible. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the bill which stood for Committee that evening (the Poor Relief Supervision, Ireland, Bill), he had received a number of communications from different parties, some of which contained useful informations and suggestions. With respect to giving out-door relief and employing able-bodied men, he believed that the provisions of this bill would enable Boards of Guardians and Poor-Law Commissioners to issue similar orders in Ireland to those issued in England. What was to be done with the destitute poor when the workhouses were full, if out-door relief was not afforded? (Hear, hear.) He knew of no other plan of supporting the starving and destitute poor in Ireland than that proposed by the present bill.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN agreed generally with what had been stated by the noble Lord as to out-door relief. It was a great experiment, and he should support it, because it was necessary.

Mr. P. SCROPE expressed his gratification at the proposal.

A long and somewhat animated discussion ensued upon the question of going into Committee. In the course of it,

Sir W. MOLESWORTH expressed his concurrence with the views of the Government, and urged that the Irish landlords ought to support the poor of that country.

The House then went into Committee *pro forma*, and the debate upon the substantive proposals of the Government was adjourned.

The House sat till a late hour, but nothing further of importance took place.

THE GENERAL FAST.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the following proclamation:—

A PROCLAMATION.—BY THE QUEEN.

Victoria R.—We, taking into our most serious consideration the heavy judgments with which Almighty God is pleased to visit the iniquities of this land, by a grievous scarcity and dearth of divers articles of sustenance and necessities of life; and, trusting in the mercy of Almighty God, that notwithstanding the sore punishment which He hath laid upon us and upon our people, He will, if we turn to Him in due contrition and penitence of heart, withdraw His afflicting hand; have, therefore, resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public fast and humiliation be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March inst., that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and may, in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for the removal of those heavy judgments which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, and under which we at this present time labour; and we do strictly charge and command, that the said public fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid His wrath and indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as may be justly inflicted on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty. And for the better and more orderly solemnizing of the same, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland to compose a Form of Prayer, suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship; and to take care the same be timely dispersed through their respective dioceses.

Given at our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1847, and in the tenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The *Gazette* also contains a similar proclamation, commanding a Fast to be observed in Scotland on the same day as that in England.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.—Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce gave judgment on Thursday, in the case of the Attorney-General v. Gibbs. The case on the part of the defendant was that, besides a balance of upwards of £500 due to him, £610 had been paid by him out of the rents and dividends, as well as out of his own pocket, for the parish, which sum the Master could not allow him in the account. There was also a sum of more than £400 paid on the joint account of the parish of St. Stephen and St. Benet Shire Hog, which the Master found to have been paid, but it could not be allowed in this account. The defendant, therefore, was a large creditor, though his claims could not legally be allowed to him.—Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce held that there was no fund out of which these alleged payments could be reimbursed. It was said that, before and after the institution of the suit, Mr. Gibbs claimed a larger sum from the parish than had since been found to be due to him. It must be satisfactory to all persons, however, if possible, to ascribe that claim rather to mistake and error than to a want of integrity; and upon the materials which were before the Master, it became probable that the whole of the amount claimed by Mr. Gibbs had been expended, though not in a manner which could be allowed adversely against the parish. In conclusion Mr. Bruce said, in reference to the accounts:—"I am at a loss to see a satisfactory explanation given for Mr. Gibbs having allowed a period of twenty years to pass without having produced or exhibited his accounts. It may be that he was not asked for them by his colleagues of the select vestry, but I am of opinion that he ought not to have waited for that. The parish at large was interested in knowing them, and the neglect of duty on the part of a body of which he was a member could be no apology for that neglect of duty on his part." His Honour then directed that all the defendants, except Mr. Gibbs and Dr. Croly, should be dismissed; that Mr. Atkins should neither pay nor receive costs; as to Dr. Croly's costs, they were to be received out of the unrecieved dividends, and that the balance of such dividends, if any, should go in part discharge of the balance found due to Mr. Gibbs.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—Yesterday morning a reduction of one halfpenny in the price of the 4lb loaf was made by the bakers generally.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SARAH SANDS" at New York.—The *Sarah Sands*, the screw-propeller, is reported at Lloyd's as having reached New York on the 13th ult., being about 24 days passage.

THE "GREAT WESTERN" STEAM-SHIP.—The *Great Western* steam-ship was offered for sale by auction, at Bristol, on Thursday, in accordance with public advertisement; but, although she was stated to have cost £63,000, and to have been surveyed by Lloyd's, and found in as good condition as the first day, after having made 90 successful voyages, only £20,000 was offered for her, and she was withdrawn at the reserve of £25,000.

THE ALLEGED CASES OF POISONING AT CLAVERING, ESSEX.—Sarah Chesham was tried at Chelmsford, on Thursday, on suspicion of having poisoned several of her children with arsenic. Our readers will recollect the circumstances. There was no direct evidence against the prisoner, and the Jury acquitted her.

DISTURBANCES IN ROSS-SHIRE.—Yesterday week, an attempt to ship meal at Fowls, for the West Highlands, was prevented by a resolute and determined mob. The day previous a similar occurrence took place at Invergordon. A portion of grain had been put on board the vessel at Invergordon during the night, but the populace assembled, took out the grain, and marched the carts from the pier. A detachment of military has since been sent to protect the grain and effect its shipment.

The latest accounts from Ross-shire show that food-rioting still prevails to a dangerous extent. A new method of preventing the shipment of grain is to break open the granaries and mix the different kinds of corn, &c., a plan which has been twice resorted to in the above county. Dingwall has hitherto been the chief scene of disturbance in that quarter, and, accordingly, 100 men of the 27th, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Goodman, have arrived there from Inver-Gordon, carrying with them thirteen prisoners, of whom eight were females.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—His Excellency the French Ambassador has issued invitations for a grand entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, on the 17th instant, at Manchester House.

DEATH OF A VICE-ADMIRAL.—Vice-Admiral of the White, Nicholas Tomlinson, died at his residence, Middleton House, Sussex, last Saturday, in the 83d year of his age.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

NEW CHURCH, ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.—A new church is about to be erected on the south, or Piccadilly, side of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

NEW CHURCH AT WINCHESTER.—The Bishop of Winchester has appointed Friday, April 16, for the consecration of the new church, dedicated to St. Thomas, in the city of Winchester.

CHURCH FOR SEAMEN.—The church for the seamen of the port of London, the first stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in May last, is now completed. About £2000 more will be required to be added to the endowment fund before the church can be consecrated.

OXFORD.

March 9.

The Professorship of Political Economy, founded by Mr. Drummond, has just become vacant, Dr. Twiss having held that office for five years. The election, which is with the members of convocation, will probably take place within the next fortnight.

OXFORD.

March 10.

The Vice-Chancellor has fixed Tuesday, the 23d instant, at two o'clock, for the election of a professor of political economy. The candidates already announced are—Mr. Nassau Senior, the Master in Chancery, of Magdalen College; and the Rev. Edmund Robert Larken, of Trinity College.

IRELAND.

THE PROGRESS OF STARVATION.

The Irish provincial papers continue to supply lamentable accounts of starvation and death. We select the most prominent of these statements.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.—The reporter of the *Banner of Ulster*, after giving several instances of extreme distress under which the people of the north are suffering, states that, in the town of Derrymacash, "from the 1st of January last to the 20th of February, the number of deaths in this townland alone exceeded four hundred; and, almost in every instance, the illness by which they were swept away could be traced to originate in want of food!"

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—It is stated that nearly 400 paupers have died in the Lurgan Union workhouse during the last eight weeks. In Armagh, there is some dread that mortality will spread beyond its usual limits in the workhouse there. Typhus fever has appeared, and the medical attendant is, at present, ill of the disease. On Wednesday (last week), the remains of fourteen of the paupers were lying in the deadhouse.

THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—The *Cork Reporter* of Thursday (last week) says:—"The following brief abstract from the transactions of the presentment sessions tells its own awful and astounding tale:—At a presentment sessions at Ballydehob, held on the 2nd instant, for the barony of the west division of West Carberry, the following presentment was passed by Lionel J. Fleming, Esq., chairman.—To place a layer of earth over the following burying-grounds, to the depth of three feet, and to dig trenches for future interment, with a view to the prevention of contagion. Granted £1500 for Kilmoe, Crookhaven, &c. At a presentment sessions held for the barony of the East Division of West Carberry, in Skibbereen, on the 1st of March, inst., a similar presentment was passed.—Amount £1100."

KILKENNY WORKHOUSE.—There were fifty deaths last week, and five hundred and sixty-eight in the hospital—five hundred and twenty of the latter being in the Fever Hospital!

There are most disastrous accounts from Sligo, Cork, Kerry, Leitrim, Longford, and other counties. The deaths from starvation are increasing to a most frightful extent, and fever and dysentery are spreading in all directions.

The *Sligo Champion* gives the following report of the ravages of famine in that county:—"The people are dying by hundreds of starvation, and those who do not die of absolute want are carried off by fever and dysentery, chiefly diseases which have been engendered by the scarcity of provisions. Coroners' inquests cannot now be looked upon as affording a correct account of the deaths from starvation. Sir Robert Gore Booth stated before the Grand Jury that he knew of five persons dying of hunger in his neighbourhood, upon whom no inquests had been held; indeed, the rule now adopted by the police is not to send for the Coroners when they previously know the victims of famine, and have no doubt as to the cause of their death. Inquests will now be only held upon the bodies of strangers who perish miserably by the wayside or in ditches."

Of the county of Galway, the *Irish Herald* reports:—"Not a day passes over us but the most afflicting and horrifying occurrences take place in our neighbourhood. Various inquests have been held for the last few days by the Coroners. The most thrilling records of suffering were recorded in the evidence of the witnesses, and the verdict returned by the Jury in the majority of instances was 'Death from starvation.' But what are these to the hundreds that are daily pining away, and of whom no notice can be taken?"

Mr. A. O'Driscoll, in a letter to the *Cork Reporter*, says, that in Crookhaven, "twenty-five on an average die every day from want of food."

DINGLE, March 5.—A Correspondent of the *Tralee Chronicle* says:—"Deaths for the last fortnight are much more than usual, averaging daily from forty to fifty. I have seen many striving to prolong the vital spark by living solely on sea-weed for weeks."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Repeal Association held its usual meeting on Monday. Mr. C. MacLoughlin filled the chair. A letter was read from Mr. John O'Connell, announcing that his father would have addressed the Association, but that he was leaving London for Hastings for change of air. Mr. O'Connell complains of the alterations in the Poor-Law—particularly the limitation of the right to out-door relief for the able-bodied, and the augmentation of the ex-officio guardians on each Board. The grant of out-door relief, as proposed, he calls "a mockery;" and the constitution of Boards in the proposed manner he terms "an insult." He pledges his own and his father's hostility to both.—A member (Mr. Fitzpatrick) moved a resolution to the effect, that the standing orders be suspended to enable the secretary to send petitions to the country to obtain signatures, praying her Majesty to dismiss her present advisers. This proposition excited great tumult, and led to cries of "Put out the Whigs," and "Get in Sir Robert Peel, who will feed the people." It was, however, not persevered in, and thus tranquillity was restored. The rent for the week was announced to be £18 11s. 4d.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.—This most important railway is about to be opened for a length of 25½ miles—from Dublin to Enfield. The latter place is rather more than half way to Mullingar, and although not a large town, is yet a place where a great amount of traffic is expected to come upon the railway, as the Galway and Sligo and Edenderry conveyances, as well as the passenger traffic from Longford and Mullingar by the canal, will there collect for the trains.

MURDERS IN CORK.—The Dublin papers state that a gentleman living in Cork has received a letter from a friend in Rossbarry, containing an account of a dreadful murder committed in that locality on Friday (last week). A poor woman left her house in care of two children to go on some business. During her absence a man entered and took a cake and a little meal, the only food in the hut, to allay his hunger. One of the children threatened to tell her mother, when he took a knife or razor, with which he severed her head from her body. The other child raised the alarm, when she was despatched in the same manner. On her return, the mother found her two children dead.

MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY.—On Sunday last, a boy of fourteen years of age, who was left alone in a farm-house, in the neighbourhood of Stradbally, Queen's County, was murdered by some person unknown. A servant in the employment of a neighbouring farmer has been arrested on suspicion, and fully committed for trial. Some money was taken by the murderer from a box in the room in which the unfortunate boy was murdered.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE "STARLIGHT."—On Monday, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Salisbury Arms, Durham-street, Strand, on the body of Mr. James Hunt, aged fifty-two, a master frame-work knitter, of Nottingham, who lost his life by falling into the engine-room of the *Starlight* iron steamer, on Saturday last. Several witnesses spoke to seeing the deceased in the fore-cabin, with his son-in-law, where he appeared slightly inebriated. After remaining in the cabin for some time, the deceased went on deck, and his son-in-law, wishing to get him into the cabin again, laid hold of his arm, and was pulling him, when the deceased resisted, and, falling back, fell into the engine-room, and was caught by the cranks of the machinery, which caused such terrible injuries that he died almost instantaneously. The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from injuries received in falling into the engine-room of the *Starlight* iron steam-boat, which they (the Jury) deemed to have been insufficiently protected; and the Jury recommend that the skylights of all steam-boats shall be in future well protected, so as to prevent a recurrence of a similar calamity."

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Tuesday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the World's End, Steyne, on the remains of a poor woman named Mary Ann Eastham, aged 51 years, who died on Saturday last, after enduring the most severe privations. The body of the unfortunate victim of want was lying in a dark and miserable room which had not a vestige of furniture in it. The first witness called was James Eastham, a boy about 10 years of age, who said he was the son of the deceased. He could neither read nor write. His father had been dead several years, and was formerly in very affluent circumstances. His mother had, ever since the death of his father, obtained a scanty subsistence by making up slip work. During the late severe weather his mother and himself were frequently without food or coals, and they suffered much from cold and the want of sustenance. His mother was advised by the neighbours to go into the workhouse, but she stoutly refused, and she repeatedly said if she was compelled to enter the union it would break her heart. On Sunday last they had one herring and a halfpenny worth of bread, which his mother shared with him. She always gave him more than she ate herself. Their principal fare was dry bread and cold water. Mr. James Horton, surgeon, stated that he was called upon to attend the deceased. He found her quite dead. He attributed death to natural causes, accelerated by privations and the want of the common necessities of life. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

DEATH FROM A MISTAKE WITH MEDICINE.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. William Carter held an inquest at the Prince Regent Inn, Dulwich, respecting the death of Christopher Graham, Esq., aged 82 years, who died at his mansion, Dulwich, on Monday morning last, under the most lamentable circumstances. The deceased gentleman was for many years chief partner in the firm of Graham, Simpson, North, and Company, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. It appeared from the evidence that his attendant, by mistake, administered an embrocation instead of a mixture. Mr. English, a surgeon, was sent for; who on his arrival applied the stomach pump, but deceased died four hours after. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE, NEAR BARNSELEY.

A very dreadful explosion took place last Saturday afternoon at the Great Ardsley Main, or Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, when nearly eighty lives were lost.

About three o'clock, several persons near the mouth of the pit were alarmed by a terrific explosion from the shaft, which was followed by an eruption of smoke, timber, coal, stone, &c., resembling the eruption of a volcano. Two or three of the men were removing the corves from the pit-mouth at the time. There had been no previous indications of danger up to the very moment of the explosion. The pit was considered to be in an ordinary state of safety, with the exception of one bank on the west side of a broad gage which was between an upper and lower seam, and about seventeen feet in length. The men were instructed to use great caution in passing that part of the pit with lights. The parties who were in the immediate neighbourhood of this place have perished; none remain to give an account of the origin of the accident, which is believed to have been at this spot.

The explosion was of so violent a character that it blew up the landing at the mouth of the pit, and shot up stones, &c., to the height of thirty or forty yards.

The news soon spread far and wide that the Oaks Pit was on fire, and all the workpeople remaining in it. The friends and relations of those who were employed in the colliery were seen running frantically towards the melancholy spot, anxious to learn the extent of the loss of life. From the village of Ardsley, Gawber, Worsbrough hill, Barnsley, Monk Bretton, and other places, numbers were present collected together on the spot. The intensest excitement prevailed, the pit hill was everywhere crowded with the wives, the children, and the friends of the sufferers below, whose cries and wailings were alone to be heard. Wives showed only lamentations for their husbands, while mothers were in the most distressing agonies for the loss of their sons. Indeed, the whole scene presented such a feeling picture of human misery and woe which for some time paralyzed the exertions of many. The indomitable courage of some of the colliers who were out of the pit at the time was beyond all praise, and as soon as part of the confusion had ceased, and the smoke and vapour effusing from the pit in some measure subsided, volunteered their services to render all the assistance they could. Their first attention was directed to some scaffolding in the air shaft, and in which it was known that two persons were working, engaged in repairing it—George Hartley and William Eyre. It was soon discovered that the former was killed, but that the latter had most miraculously escaped.

It appears that, while busy in their repairs, they were suddenly startled by the noise of a severe shock in the pit, which was immediately followed by a rush of air and dust, the force of which, together with a similar force in the up-cast or drawing shaft, broke through certain drift-holes which formerly existed between the two shafts, and which had been afterwards bricked up, hurling part of them, together with many pieces of loose timber at the mouth, down upon the scaffolding upon which Hartley and Eyre were placed. Poor Hartley was killed upon the spot by these stones and bricks falling upon him, while Eyre, who was standing high him, remained unhurt. The body of Hartley was immediately drawn out, and Eyre also removed from his perilous situation. At the up-cast pit, several men, including George Northrop, the banksman, were employed in removing the coals at the time of the explosion, but escaped without injury. George Armitage, the bottom steward, and Joseph Littlewood, the fireman, the only two parties who have authority in the pit besides the manager, it appeared had only a few minutes before the explosion came out of the pit, and the latter, whose chief employment is the examination of the safety of the works, reported that at that time the pit was in good working order, and no manifestations of approaching danger.

Mr. George Wilson (one of the managers), together with Armitage and Littlewood, as soon as the sulphuric vapour had in part cleared away, descended the drawing shaft, with a truck or iron bucket, for the purpose of assisting those of the workmen in the pit who might be found to be alive. They had not descended far before the cries and groans of the distressed sufferers everywhere met their ears, and, on coming to those of the men who had congregated at the bottom of the shaft, they met them with great joy and gratitude. Every exertion was then made to bring the unfortunate sufferers out of the pit as speedily as possible. Several of those who were still alive were found to be most severely wounded, from the concussions they had received by the explosion bringing down upon them large pieces of stone and coal, and others in a state of insensibility from the effects of the shock and sulphurous vapour. Some of the latter recovered on being brought into the open air. During a short space of time twenty-six were drawn out of the pit alive.

On the most careful inquiry, it was found that ninety-five persons were in the pit and the shafts at the time of the explosion; sixty-six of whom were brought up dead up to last Tuesday noon, three then lying buried in the pit, and three who although brought out alive, had since died from the effects of the injuries they received. Several of those brought to the top of the pit presented a most dreadful appearance, one or two being literally roasted to death, while others had evidently died instantaneously, the mouth and face being only a little blackened, and their eyes were open.

On Saturday the utmost exertions were taken to improve the ventilation, after which the search was again renewed, and continued until Sunday, when the total number amounted to sixty-two, which, together with James Galloway, Charles Haigh, and John Jessop, taken out alive, and who had since died, made the number sixty-five.

On Monday search was again renewed, and the bodies of four more discovered. On Tuesday morning the pit was very full of sulphur, and in the evening it was impossible to descend. At that time there remained in the pit three individuals, Abraham Matthews, John Wroe, and William Walton.

It is calculated that, of the whole number in the pit, only about ten may be said to have escaped unhurt, while several, on Tuesday, lay very dangerously ill, and it was reported there was no possible chance of three persons, named Burrass, Frost, and Symonds, recovering. The severe mutilations and disfigurements some of the bodies had received, rendered it impossible for their friends to identify them. The bodies, as they were brought up, were taken to the public house at Hoyle Mill, and those which could be identified were taken in carts to their own houses in the immediate neighbourhood. On Sunday the excitement appeared to have further increased, from the great number of persons who came to view the scene of devastation. Thousands of persons from the villages and towns for several miles distant came, and anxiously sought to gratify their sight-seeing propensities by visiting every spot connected with this deplorable accident. The proprietors of the colliery very generously gave orders for coffins for the whole of the unfortunate sufferers, and likewise pay the other funeral expenses.

It is to be feared that the cause of this dreadful loss of human life is to be attributed solely to the carelessness of one of the two workmen, whose remains, on Tuesday, had not been found, viz., Abraham Matthews or William Walton.

The Oaks Pit is the property of Wm. Mickelthwait, Esq., of Ardsley; but it is now let to Messrs. Smith, Barber, and Co., which has cost the proprietors a considerable sum in establishing, on account of its great depth, 283 yards, and the large quantity of water required to be taken out.

This is not the first accident of a similar character which has taken place at it; for, in July, 1845, an explosion of fire damp occurred, in which three lives were sacrificed. On the 24th of December, 1845, the pit also got on fire, and there being only nine persons in it at the time they very providentially escaped unhurt. This accident, however, then damaged the air shaft, upon which Eyre and Hartley were repairing at the time of the explosion.

This disaster has cast around the town of Barnsley and neighbourhood a deeper gloom than has ever been experienced. It embraces, indeed, by far the greatest sacrifice of life that has ever occurred in that locality. We believe in no colliery explosion in Yorkshire has there ever been so great a loss as at Barnsley.

The afternoon of Monday presented as melancholy a picture as the eye could witness—nearly fifty of the sufferers being interred at the parish church, and the funeral procession at one time extended more than half a mile in length. The shops of the tradesmen were closed, and the bells rang dumb peals.

THE INQUEST.

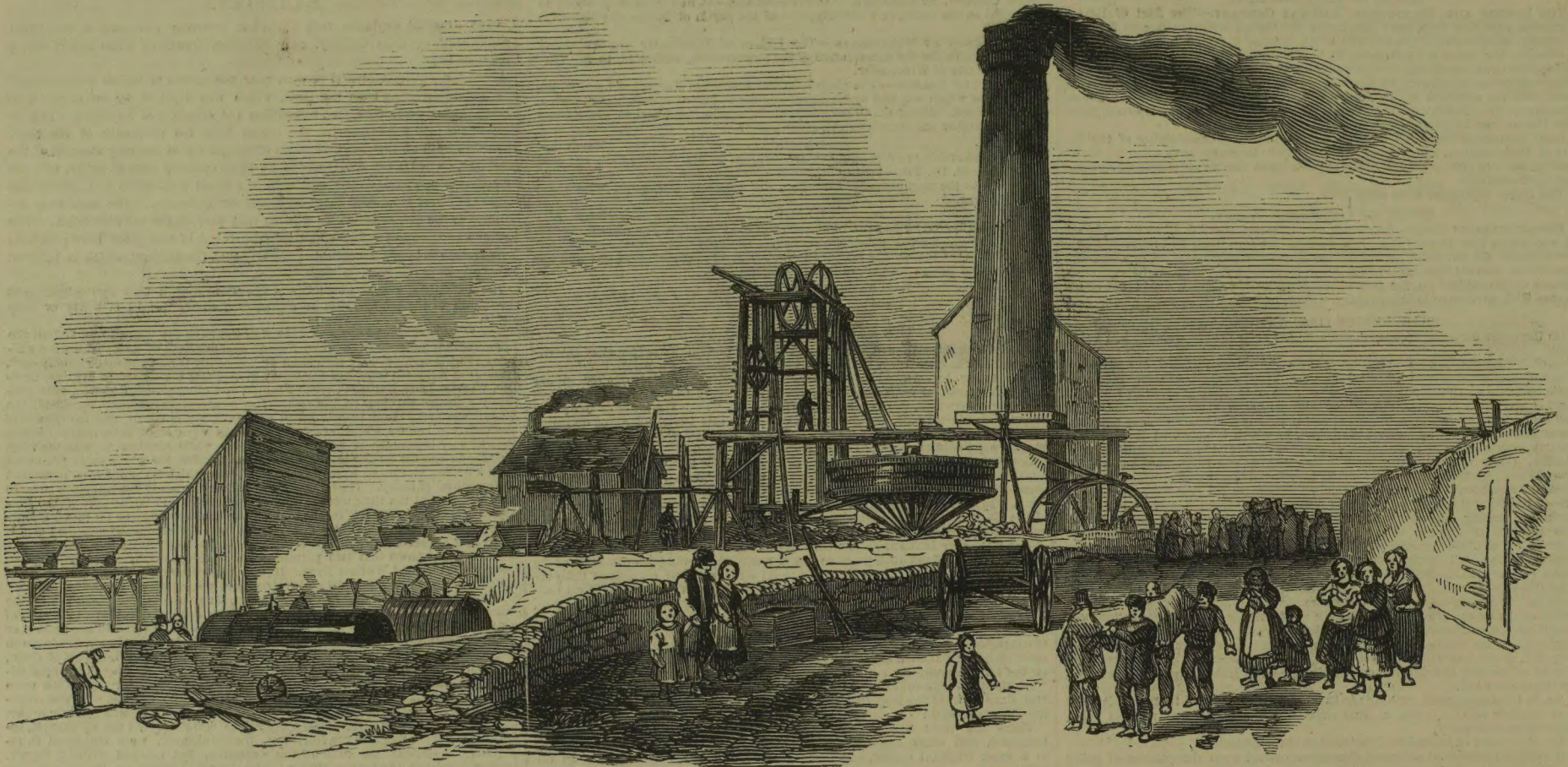
On Monday the inquest on view of the bodies, amounting to sixty-five who had been at that time taken out of the pit, or who had died afterwards from the effects of the injuries they had received, was held at the house of Mr. Robert Whiteley, the White Bear, Hoyle Mill, in the township of Ardsley, and within a short distance of the melancholy catastrophe, before G. D. Barker, Esq., the Deputy-Coroner.

The evidence given turned chiefly upon the cause of the accident, but some interesting particulars were mentioned of the calamity, in addition to those above stated.

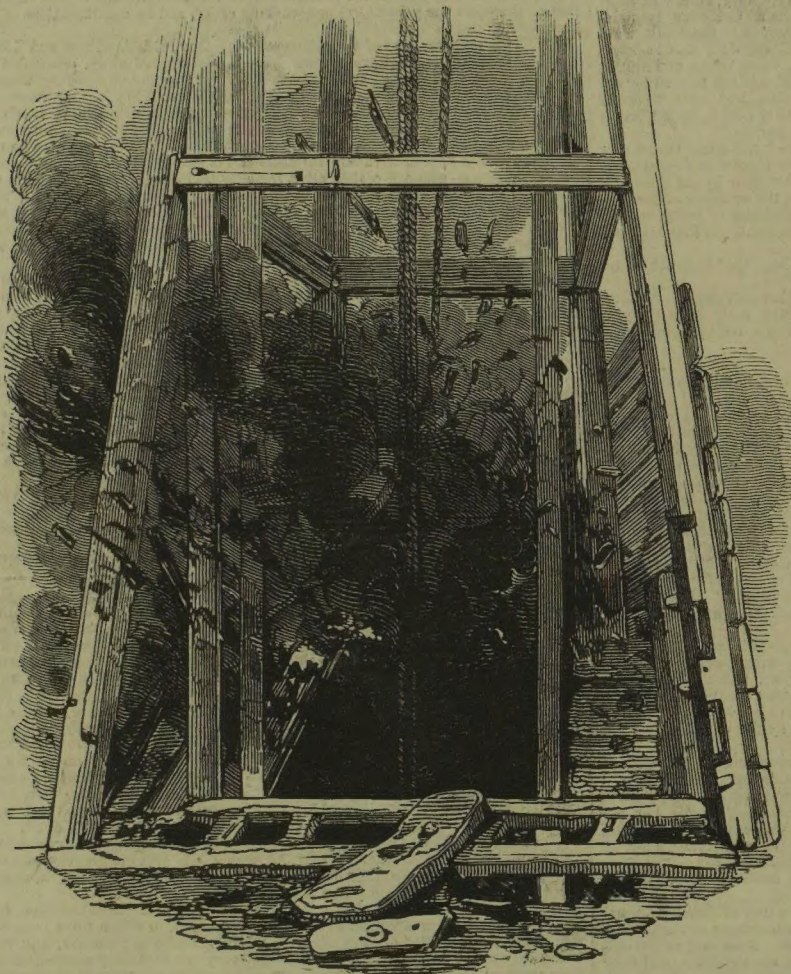
The first witness called was Joseph Northrop, who said: I am banksman at the Oaks Pit in Ardsley, and attend to the corves as they come up and go down, and I see the men employed go down to their work and come out. I saw the deceased persons go down into the pit on Friday morning the 5th inst. I was in the pit till about three o'clock in the afternoon, when an explosion took place in the pit. After the explosion I saw several dead bodies taken out of the pit, which the jury have viewed. The witness then identified several of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers. The witness in continuation said there are two shafts; one is used as a drawing shaft. There was some scaffolding let down the other shaft about a month or five weeks ago, which was circular, and nearly the width of the shaft, and was let down for men to stand upon to repair the shaft. It was in the shaft at the time of the explosion, and is there now. Two men were working on the scaffolding at the time of the explosion, one of whom was killed. The fireman, Joseph Littlewood, goes into the pit before the men in the morning. George Armitage is bottom steward. Mr. George Wilson is manager.

A man, named Shuttleworth, having stated that he wished to be examined, was sworn, and said: I am fireman at the Oaks Pit. My duties are to go down into the pit first, to see that it is in working order, and fit for the men to work in. I usually went down about three o'clock in the morning. There is then no man in the pit except a man who attends the cupola fire in the pit. The fire is about fifteen or sixteen yards from the air-shaft. When I get down I go into the first man's hole nearest the bottom, and take a safety-lamp with me to try if it is safe. I hold the lamp before me. If it fires, it is not safe; if it does not fire, as an additional test, I take the top of the lamp off, which exposes the air in the hole openly to the flame of the lamp. I can tell from the flame if any foul air is in the hole. There might be foul air in the hole to show an appearance, when in contact with the naked flame, although it would not fire, and although no appearance of foul air might show through the gauze of a safety-lamp. I found,

THE EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSELEY.



THE GREAT ARDSLEY MAIN COLLIERY.



THE EXPLOSION.

on applying these two tests on Friday morning, no appearance of foul air in the first hole. I tried every hole in the pit. I found no foul air where the men were to work. I found foul air in the old workings, and in which men are not now employed. The depth of the seam of coals is about eight feet two inches, and the break or hole when the coal is got will be about the same depth, twenty to thirty yards wide, and from seven hundred to one thousand yards in length. The breaks are propped with props, punchions, and packs. I found foul air in some of the breaks on Friday morning last. I went down at twenty minutes past three, and examined the men's working holes, as I have stated. I make this examination every morning, and have examined the pit in the way mentioned every morning for about a year and a half. There has always been foul air in the breaks where the coal has been got. After I had been round the pit last Friday morning, I considered it safe, and I gave the signal to the top, and the men began to come down to their work. I staid in the pit until a quarter before three in the afternoon. My duty, after I have been round in the morning, is to go round the pit, and see all is safe. I go to the most dangerous places. I go about from one to the other to see that all is safe. The depth of the shaft is about 280 yards. There is an air shaft about the same depth, which is about nine feet from the drawing shaft. The air shaft has a cupola, in which a fire is constantly kept whilst the pit is working. There are no other means of ventilation than the air shaft I have mentioned. The furthest part of the workings is about half a mile from the shafts. The shaft is unusually deep. Foul air will accumulate very soon in breaks of the depth of eight feet, and the roof is more likely to fall after the coal is got than in a smaller seam.

I think all the foul air in the pit has not exploded. I went down the pit between four and five o'clock the same evening the explosion happened. I found the wall or partition between the drawing-pit and the air-shaft blown down. The safety-lamps used by the men are not got out; they are covered by what has been blown down by the explosion in the breaks. There is a scaffolding in the air-shaft for the purpose of repairs. I don't know how long it has been in. I should say the space between the scaffolding and the sides of the shaft is about two feet. The shaft is about nine feet wide, and is circular. Before I came out, George Armitage, the bottom steward, came out. There was no person in authority down when I left the pit on Friday last, nor when the explosion took place. I cannot account for the explosion. I laid shovels, as usual, on Friday morning in seven or eight breaks in which the men were to work that morning. When a fresh man comes to work, he is told this signal. It is possible a man might come to work and I not know. He would not know the signal until he was told. He might work awhile before I saw him, and he, not knowing the signal, might walk over a shovel with a lighted candle in his hand. The repairs to the shaft might have been done at night when the men were out of the pit; and the scaffolding might have been taken out in the day time. The shaft which is now used as an air-shaft, has been originally used as a drawing-shaft. The shaft is level with the ground, and there is no chimney or other brick-work above the ground. If there was a chimney or brickwork above the level of the ground, the draft would be greater. A proper air-shaft is one sunk down to the coal and walled up from it with a chimney, and made for the purpose.

At the request of Mr. Mence, some questions were put to the witness, who added: The men are cautioned not to go into the old breaks either with or without lamps. The air shaft, I should say, is nine feet across at the top; it widens towards the bottom.

The evidence was proceeded with till about eight o'clock in the evening, when the Deputy-Coroner adjourned the inquest on these cases till Tuesday next, the 16th inst.

Just as the Coroner and Jury were leaving the Court-house, intelligence was given to them that four more bodies had been taken from the pit. The Coroner then announced his intention of remaining all night, and requested the Jury to meet him at Ardsley, on the following morning, at nine o'clock, in order that the bodies might be viewed, and interred without delay.

The Coroner and Jury assembled on Tuesday morning at the White Bear public-house, where the bodies of the four sufferers mentioned above were lying. Three of the four stood in the relationship of father and sons—the latter two fine youths, aged 18 and 16 years. The names of the four deceased are James Whiteley, William Whiteley, George Whiteley, and John Riley. After the Jury had viewed the bodies, this inquest was also adjourned to the same time and place as the last. The Coroner and Jury took this opportunity of visiting the pit, and viewing the position of the shafts, &c., a matter which appeared of the greatest importance in the inquiry in which they were engaged.

The bodies of three men are known to be still in the pit, and it is more than doubtful that one of them will never be recovered, such a vast quantity of the works having been blown down upon the place where he was employed.



THE FUNERAL.



SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.—DESIGNED BY JAMES MAHONY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—1847.

[The Illustration upon the previous page is from a design by Mr. James Mahony. In the centre of the composition is a medallion representation of the Birth of St. Patrick; surrounded by a St. Patrick's Cross of Shamrock. To the left is St. Patrick, with his attendant Missionaries, banishing the "frogs and vermin" into the bogs; whilst the aborigines of the country are struck with amazement at his miraculous power; and here, too, are the Irish Court, afterwards his converts to Christianity; to the left is one of his priests preaching; and in the distance is a long procession to a rude temple; and beyond it an ancient round tower, backed by lofty mountains, behind which is the setting sun, emblematic of the fall of idolatry in the country. In the lower left foreground is a picture of the Evils of Intemperance: a drunken "Paddy"—the row; the fire; the military called out; Bridewell; and in the extreme distance, the gibbet; all traceable from the flowing can, the beloved bottle, and the noggin. Thus far, the dark side. The opposite shows Father Mathew, "the Apostle of Temperance," administering the pledge to anxious crowds, with a long "Temperance" procession from the distant hills. Instead of the decayed hamlet and the pagan pile of stones, we have the neat village and its Christian church, backed by mountains, and the rising sun to indicate emancipation from a dark age. As a contrast to the old mode of keeping St. Patrick's Day, in the lower right foreground, is the innocent recreation of the dance; and beneath, is the happy tea-party, indicative of the regeneration of Ireland, and bringing the miseries and crimes which spring from intoxication into powerful contrast with the peace and joy accruing from Temperance.]

Alas! though the clouds of misfortune may hover
Green Isle! o'er thy mountains and valleys so fair,
Through darkness and death thy true soul will discover
The sunbeams of Hope which shall conquer despair.
Cold, cold is the heart, in this hour of dire sorrow,
That fails to accord thee blest sympathy's ray;
And colder the harp which one stigma would borrow
To brand the brave Shamrock on Patrick's Day.

Thou type of the Trinity! through thee the glory,
Love, goodness of God was proclaimed to the land;
The King and the Kerne, the blooming and hoary,
All loved the good Saint whose apostolic hand
Expell'd viper-vice, and uncleanness before it,
Redeem'd the fair Island from paganish sway.
And long as the teardrops of Heaven stream o'er it,
Shall Erin pay homage to Patrick's Day.

But wild was the homage. The vice of all others
Most baleful arose from the festival bowl,
And men became foes who but lately were brothers,
"The joy of the fight" baffled Friendship's control.
Raise, raise ye the statue to good Father Mathew,
His trophies o'er vice shall not soon fade away;
He taught a whole nation to eschew death's potation,
And yet be most happy on Patrick's Day.

Oh! soon may the day dawn, sweet Isle of the Ocean!
Whose warm smile will banish the tear from thy cheek,
When scorning the breakers of factious commotion,
The true good and fame of thy sons thou wilt seek;
When the 'prentice of Derry shall love Pat of Kerry,
And both with the Saxon be prudent and gay;
When plenty and peace and the arts may increase
To honour our Empire on Patrick's Day.—L.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF STAIR.

JOANNA, Countess Dowager of Stair, died at Edinburgh, 16th February. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Cluny, county Aberdeen, and sister of the present Colonel Gordon, of that place, one of the most considerable landed proprietors in North Britain. Her marriage to the late Earl of Stair took place in 1804; but his Lordship, under the impression that the contract was not binding, entered on a second alliance, in 1808, with Lady Laura Tollemache, daughter of the Countess of Dysart. In the following year, however, Miss Gordon substantiated the validity of her marriage, and Lord Stair's union with his second wife was dissolved.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARE, C.B., K.H.

THIS distinguished Waterloo and Peninsular officer, who died on his passage home from the Cape of Good Hope, filled, for many years, the office of Governor of the interior district of that colony, and had, but a short time previous to the melancholy event, completed his term of service.

General Hare entered the army as a cavalry officer in 1799, and saw, and shared in, much rough work during the late war. He took part in the landing at the Helder, and in the campaign under the Duke of York. For his services during 1801 he received a medal. He was, in 1809, at the capture of the islands of Ischia and Procida. He was also in Spain, and he was wounded at Waterloo.

WILLIAM ASTELL, ESQ., M.P.

THIS venerable and respected member of the House of Commons was son of the late Godfrey Thornton, Esq., of Mogerhanger House, county Bedford, one of the Bank Directors, and grandson of Godfrey Thornton, Esq., of Clapham, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Astell, Esq., of Everton. His descent from this lady gave rise to the deceased gentleman's change of name from Thornton to Astell. Mr. Astell, for a long series of years, carried on an extensive business in the City of London. He was also a director, for a considerable period, of the East India Company, and chairman of the Russian Company, and of the Great Northern Railway, and was a large shareholder in other undertakings. Of the House of Commons, he was one of the oldest members, having first entered it as representative for Bridgwater in 1807; he was returned for Bedfordshire in the last general election in 1841.

Mr. Astell was a Tory: he voted against the Catholic Relief Bill, the Reform Bill, and the Free-Trade measures of Sir Robert Peel. He was one of the Board of East India Directors who recalled Lord Ellenborough from his post of Governor-General. Mr. Astell was a Deputy Lieutenant, and Magistrate for Bedfordshire, and also Lieutenant-Colonel of its County Militia. In 1800, he married Sarah, only daughter of John Harvey, Esq., of Ickwellbury, and by that lady, who died in 1841, he leaves a large family, the eldest son of which, Richard William, is Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Astell, after an illness of a month's duration, expired on the 7th instant, at his seat, Everton House, Huntingdonshire, aged 73.

JAMES BRADSHAW, ESQ., M.P.

THIS gentleman died on the 4th inst., after a long and painful illness, at his residence, South-street, Park-lane. He had a seat in Parliament for very many years. From 1823 to 1832 he represented Brackley, sat for Berwick in 1835, and was member for Canterbury since 1837. In politics he was an undeviating Tory; and, during the recent struggles on the Corn question, gave his strongest support to the Protectionists. He was son of the late James Bradshaw, Esq., of Portland-place, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq., of Plas Power, county Denbigh, and became, by the second marriage of his mother, stepson of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. Mr. Bradshaw married, several years since, Miss M. Tree, the celebrated actress, who, with his only daughter, attended him in his last moments.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—At the Privy Council held on Tuesday, at Osborne House, Wednesday, the 24th inst., was appointed as the day for the observance of a general fast and humiliation.

THE CHARGE OF STEALING VALUABLE BOOKS.—Mr. F. D. Hoare, the solicitor, who was last week charged at Marlborough-street Police-office, with having fraudulently disposed of trust and other books of great value, the property of Mr. James Bohn, the bookseller, was re-examined at that Office on Wednesday, and Mr. Bingham said he should send the prisoner for trial, but he would accept bail for him.

The Rev. Chas. Triff, D.D., Rector of Silverton, Devon, on Monday last, laid the foundation stone of a Girls' School there in the presence of Lady Egremont, and a large assembly of the neighbouring gentry.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

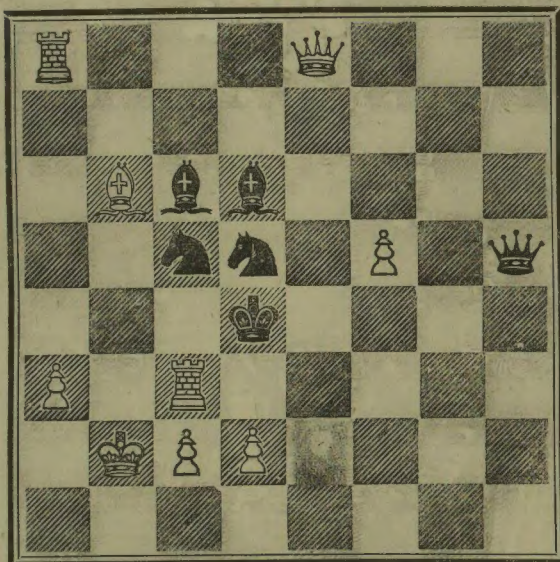
"J. N."—You ought to have given me in four moves easily, instead of six. 1. Q to B 8th (ch); 2. Q Kt takes Q P (ch). Black, for his best, must have moved K to Q Kt sq; then—3. Q to her 6th; and mate next move.
"Totnes Subscriber."—We have already given the solution of Mr. Bolton's Problem, which you have forwarded, and regret that we have not space this week to repeat it.
"A. L."—They shall receive a tention shortly; in the meanwhile, it will be well for you to examine them closely yourself once more, as we have no time for corrections, and make a point of destroying all MS. positions wherein we detect mistakes.
"S. G."—Your Problem appears now to be correct, but it is still very easy. We shall endeavour to find a place for it ere long.
"E. S." Worcester.—Thanks for the position, although it is so obviously won for White, that we should think mate may be effected in fewer moves, by simply playing Q R to K 3rd as the first step.
"Philidon, Junr."—The Chess type in ordinary use is from Caslon's Foundry. We never heard of a Hand Press for printing Chess Problems.
"C. F."—Our diagrams are not engravings, but are put together like ordinary type. The Chess type may be obtained of any type-founder.
"T. C. O."—We cannot at the moment recollect the author of the clever Enigma 126.
"Brixtonian."—You are mistaken: Problem 163 cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves; for when you advance the P two steps, Black takes it in passing. You cannot Castle out of check. Study the excellent series of Chess Lessons now publishing in the Weekly Numbers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."
"A Dudley Subscriber" is wrong. Mate cannot be given in the way suggested.
"Hindu."—The position you mention is by Mr. Bolton, and is the finest three-move Problem known. Your position shall be examined.
"Miss L. C." has failed in Enigma 121. The solution is—1. R to K R 3rd. Black has then no move left but to play his K's Pawn; whereupon White moves the Rook back again to R 4th, giving checkmate.
"Cur."—Enigma 126 is correctly stated. Try it once more.
"W. B." City.—Thanks. It shall be looked to immediately.
"Z."—The capital letters we suppose are intended to indicate variations in the mode of play, and the particle "(f)" to be an abbreviation of "if he play," &c.
"Philo."—You have been misinformed. Mr. Von H. der Laza's connection with the Berlin Chess Journal is confined to occasional contributions. He is not resident at Berlin, and is in no respect responsible for the direction of that Magazine. The annual subscription is only 10s. Apply to Williams and Norgate, Foreign Booksellers.
"D. C. P."—Titmarsh.—You may now obtain the three first Numbers of Stanley's American Chess Magazine of Wiley and Putnam.
"V. H. d. L." Stockholm.—A private communication will follow this; and the periodicals required shall be sought for; but we apprehend their transmission by post will be an expensive monthly item. Perhaps, some other channel may be found.
"T. P. W."—Get Kenny's Shilling "Manual of Chess," which contains the Laws of the Game, and much that is indispensable for you to know, before you venture on the larger and more important Treatises.
"H. L. S."—If you will write out the position, the solution shall be promptly given; but we have no means at hand of referring to it.
"S. L. P." Uckfield.—"A. W. W."—It is a fundamental principle of the Game itself, that the King can never move into check of an adverse piece; and the mistake of believing that this prohibition is inoperative when the piece within whose range he wishes to move is employed in covering its own King from check, can only arise from ignorance of the theory and practice of the Game both in ancient and modern times. You are perfectly correct, therefore, in assuming that a Queen, when interposed between her King and the check of an adverse piece, as effectually protects any man from capture by the opposing King, as when she has freedom to range over the whole field.
Solutions by "Bridgworth," "K. P.," "W. W.," "Phil," "C. F.," "Sopracitta," "T. C. O.," "Brixtonian," "W. H. C.," "Sam Slick," "R. D.," "T. V. N.," "N. D.," "R. M.," "G. A. H.," "G. W.," and "R. G.," are correct. Those by "W. W. F.," "A. M. B.," "S. H.," and "Brother Jonathan," are wrong.

PROBLEM, No. 164.

By CHARLES STANLEY, Esq., of the Brighton Chess Club.

White to play first and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 127.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at his B's 5th K at his R's 5th Kt at K's 8th
Kt at K's 6th P at K's 3rd P at K's 2nd

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 128.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at his R's sq K at Q's 8th Kt at Q's 4th
R at Q's 4th P at Q's 3rd

White playing first can mate in four moves.

No. 129.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q's sq K at Q's 5th Q Kt 2nd
Q at K's 2nd Q at K's 3rd B at Q's sq
B at Q's 6th R at K's 3rd Kt at K's 8th
Ps at Q's 2nd and B at K's 5th P at Q's 3rd

White to play and mate in four moves.

LOSS OF THE "TIBER" STEAMER.—Accounts have been received from Oporto of the total loss of the Oriental and Peninsular Company's steam-ship *Tiber*. She left Lisbon on the 20th ult., at eight o'clock, with about twelve cabin passengers, a few second-class, and several Gallegos returning to Vigo. She was the bearer, it is said, of important despatches for the Commodore of the inner squadron at Oporto and for the Consul; and Captain Bingham, who commanded the *Tiber*, in endeavouring to make that difficult port in a dreadful fog which had overhung that coast for three days, unfortunately ran his ship on shore at a point of land near Villa de Conde, about twelve miles from Oporto. No want of diligence or skill can be imputed to the captain, as he kept the most active look out, and fired guns repeatedly, when he judged he was in that neighbourhood. The last time he cast the lead he found he had seventeen fathoms, and he supposed he was off the bar a moment before he struck. The event took place soon after noon on the 21st ult.; and before an hour elapsed the ship broke up, and became a total wreck. The Gallegos, in endeavouring to lower the ship's boats, stove them all, and every soul on board would have perished, if the people from the shore had not gone off in boats, and saved nearly all the passengers and crew. One old Spanish General was washed off the deck and lost. Captain Stevens, late of the *Superb*, 80-gun ship; Commander Pascoe, of the *Jackal* steamer; Mr. Niele, a merchant of Belfast; the purser and stewardess of the *Tiber*; and a young English lady, governess of a family at Cadiz, all escaped without other damage than the loss of their luggage. Captain Bingham also escaped, and another captain belonging to the Company. The conduct of the country people was admirable; they refused reward, and rendered the most useful services. The *Tiber* was an iron ship, built in 1846, expressly for the Italian line. She was a remarkably fast and very handsome boat of 800 tons, fitted with two engines of 250 horse power. She has only made three voyages (to Gibraltar), and in the last was commanded by Captain Bingham, who succeeded Captain Russel, now in the *Erin*. Mr. Christian was at the same time appointed chief officer. We hear that the mails she had on board were totally lost. The value of the *Tiber* may be fairly estimated at £30,000. It will be recollected that the *Tiber* was stopped on her voyage to Genoa for some necessary alteration to her boilers, which proved perfectly successful. It is melancholy to add that more than one life has been lost. It is known for a certainty that the cook, a native of Southampton, was drowned; as also a little Spanish boy, about ten years of age, and in all probability one or two more Spaniards. The name of the Spanish General was Lecarte.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE NEW OVERLAND MAIL.



HE newspapers of the past week have contained the startling announcement that the King of Sardinia had some notion of cutting a tunnel under the Alps at Mont Cenis, eight miles long, and making a railway from Genoa to Chambéry pass through it. The rapidity of transit for the Indian mail by this route will be such, that when all the auxiliary advantages are in full play, it is expected that we shall always be able to procure news up to the end of the following month.

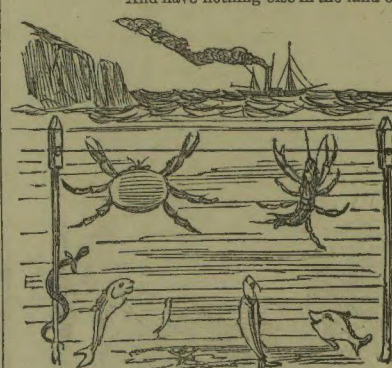
Calcutta will then become our favourite watering-place, to the great detriment of Boulogne and Brighton. We shall go to eat curry at Chinsura, on Sundays, instead of whitebait at Blackwall; and ride elephants to Ramjamellybag, or some place of equal importance, instead of donkeys to Pegwell Bay. We shall say to bores "Go to Hoogly" instead of Bath; objectionable persons may be sent to Chittagong instead of Coventry; and Juggerbedam will be preferred to Jericho for social transportation. All our sentiments and poetry will change: and a song like this may be looked for:—

THE LAND OF THE EAST.

AIR.—"The Land of the West."

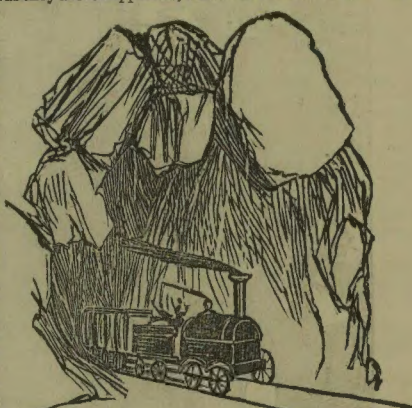
Oh! Come to the East, love, oh! come there with me.
Thy food shall be Chutnee and freshest of Ghee:
Your tiffin be cook'd by the best Bobberjee;
Your foot page the prince of Khidmutgars shall be.
I'll feed thee: I'll cram thee; each day you shall feast,
And you'll say there's no land like the Land of the East.

The North is a land of knouts, sledges, and flax,
And the West is all planters, and chewing, and blacks.
The South's full of brigands and dirt, as you know,
And everywhere else but just here it is "slow."
On curry or mulligatawny you'll feast,
And have nothing else in the land of the East.



The first great saving of time will be by the submarine electric telegraph; on which such improvements will be made that visitors will be transmitted along its wires as quickly as messages. Hence the period of submersion will be of no consequence. "Tell it to the marines," has long been a phrase of disbelief; but the apparently incredible results of this telegraph, will lead to the advice being turned to "Tell it to the sub-marines." It is expected that a considerable sensation will be created amongst the channel fishes by the establishment of the telegraph; even to making their very scales stand on end, thus throwing them off their balances; whilst, with respect to the oysters, it will, in reality, "astonish the natives." The more hardy and enterprising, however—such as the crabs and lobsters—will probably turn the telegraph to some account, and perform on the slack wires for the amusement of the flat fish. The very sharks, renowned as they are for appetites, will be astonished at their twists.

The Tunnel through the Alps will only be inconvenient at one part of the passage—where it goes through the glaciers. For, if it is stopped, the passengers will either be frozen in these "regions of thick-ribbed ice," and on their egress be removed like so many sticks; or the heat of the fire will thaw the blocks, and produce an artificial torrent wherever they halt, "causing"—as the Ethiopian describer of the railway gallop accident observes, when the engine gets off the line, turning topsyturvy and inside-out at the same time—"causing great confusion amongst the passengers."



The Desert transit will be altered beyond all idea, becoming a perfect sand toy, instead of the arduous undertaking it has hitherto been; and the old proverb "Ex Nile nihil fit" will be refuted. The Egyptians, however, have always been good couriers, equalling indeed those of St. Petersburg, whom we have seen at Astley's, riding six horses at once—a singular race, it must be admitted. From an old illustrated news papyrus, published at Memphis, we extract this sketch of an Egyptian courier of the time of Ptolemy. It will be observed that his own powers of locomotion are added to those of the animal.

There is considerable equity in this style of equitation, the labour being divided. So anxious were the Egyptians for speed, that the sacred bird, or *Ibis*, signified "you shall go." By the present arrangement, travellers will be shot off from Cairo by a catapulta, so delicately regulated as to deposit them safely at Suez, in a square paved with India-rubber for the purpose.

The improved breed of Bengal elephants will materially abridge the route from Bombay to Calcutta. It is known that elephants are very touchy; we need not wonder then to see them "taking a fence,"



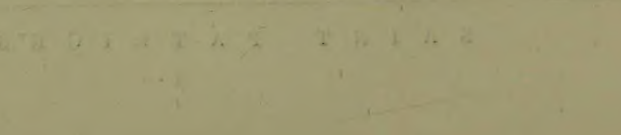
as shown in this illustration of the reporters on the rival Calcutta newspapers. This line will be, of course, a trunk line, and the dispatches printed on "double elephant." Once in the Indian capital, by the aid of Little's press (which has entirely contradicted the prevalent opinion of "Little learning is a dangerous thing") millions of copies of the news will be forwarded to all parts of the empire within ten minutes.

THE WEATHER.

During the past week the snow has again visited us, as if Winter had come back for something he had left behind him. People have been walking about the streets wishing one another "the compliments of the season;" and one feeble-minded man, our friend, Mr. Straggles, so far forgot himself, on Wednesday, as to wish us "a merry Christmas." We have heard of a play called "The Winter's Tail;" and we are sure, judging from the present specimen, it must be a very long one.

An intelligent correspondent wishes us to explain the best method of shielding oneself from the snow. He forwards this illustration of his position this week, the arrows indicating the direction taken by the snow. It will be seen by this that an umbrella in a snow-storm is a popular error.

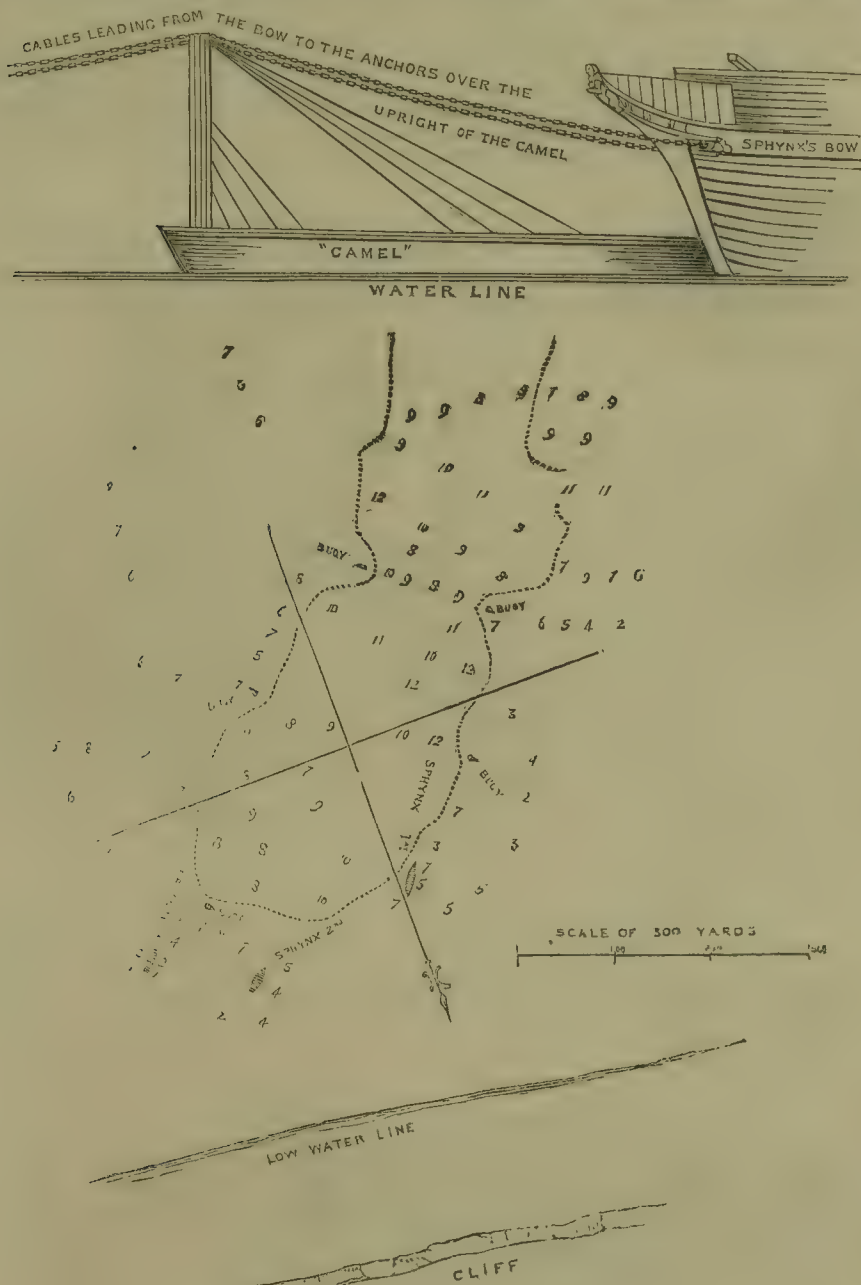
THE WAY THE SNOW WENT.



FLOATING OF THE STRANDED "SPHYNX" STEAM SLOOP.

We are enabled to present to our readers, from an accredited source, the annexed illustrations of the successful means adopted for floating this fine vessel, fully to explain which it is necessary to represent the position of the *Sphinx*, when ashore at the back of the Isle of Wight; as well as the "Camel" placed under her bow, and which proved the chief auxiliary in heaving her off. The details of the operations we abridge from the *Hampshire Telegraph*:

"The plan was by means of 'camels'—the project of Com. Caffin, of the *Scourge*, steam-sloop, and Mr. Watts, the senior assistant-master shipwright of Portsmouth dockyard—the buoyant power of which amount to about 130 tons, brought under a strong frame-work constructed under the paddle-boxes of the vessel: to this was added by Mr. Watts, another camel, which was brought



FLOATING OF THE STRANDED "SPHYNX," STEAM-SLOOP.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

On Wednesday evening, the first Concert of Ancient Music was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of the Duke of Cambridge, who was present with the Duchess and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Wellington, the Russian and Prussian Ministers, the Countess of Jersey, the Earl of Devon, Lady Shelley, the Countess of Mansfield; Sirs A. Barnard, G. Staunton, S. Glynn, R. Glynn, J. Johnstone, &c.

Sir H. R. Bishop conducted, Mr. T. Cooke was the first violin, and Mr. Lucas organist. There were seven pieces from Handel, namely, the "Coronation Anthem," "Zadok the Priest," the "Hallelujah," and the "Lord shall reign;" choruses; the occasional overture, the air from "Susannah," "If guiltless blood," sung by Miss E. Birch, but too much for her limited powers; the air from "Athaliah," "Through the land so lovely blooming," sung by Madame Caradori; and the 11th Violin Concerto, superbly played by Blagrove. Hummel's Graduale, "Quod quod in urbe," the "Sanctus Benedictus," and "Agnus Dei," from Mozart's Mass; Pergolesi's Chorus, "Gloria in Excelsis," and the Earl of Mornington's Glee, "Oh! bird of eve," sung by Miss E. Birch, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Peck, and Machin, were the other pieces.

For the leading artists, in addition to what we have mentioned above, there were Cimarosa's Aria "Dei! I parlate," from the "Abraham's Sacrifice," energetically declaimed by Miss Bassano; the Cantata by Pergolesi, "Euridice," finely given by Madame Caradori, who, we hear, retires after the present season. Haydn's air, "In native worth," which Mr. Lockey sings admirably; Mozart's glorious bass song from the *Nozze di Figaro*, "La Vendetta," artistically rendered by Signor F. Lablache; and Mayer's duo, from Lodoiska, "Porto! ti latio," sung by Madame Caradori and Miss Bassano.

This selection does not present a single novelty, but it is unobjectionable in point of taste. Owing to the General Fast Day being fixed for the 24th of March, the Second Concert is fixed for the 21st of April, and the dates of the remaining Concerts are 5th and 19th May, 2d, 16th, and 30th of June, and 7th of July; the "Messiah" being given on the 14th of July, for the Royal Society of Musicians.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH VOCAL MUSIC.—The Third Concert was given on Monday last, at Exeter Hall, before a numerous audience. The scheme opened with J. Bishop's hymn, "When rising shines the morning star." He was the organist of Winchester College and Cathedral in 1729. Weldon's verse anthem, "Hear my crying," was then sung by Mrs. Weiss, Miss Duval, Messrs. Manvers, Machin, and W. H. Seguin, and chorus. Dr. Croft's anthem, "God is gone up," went well; as did Greene's "God is our hope"—Mr. Oliver May presiding with judgment at Mr. Robson's organ. A charming air by Dr. Boyce, "Softly rise, O southern breeze," with Keating's bassoon obligato, was so nicely sung by Manvers as to command an encore. Mr. Willy's excellent band aided in the accompaniments. After Nares's verse anthem, "Blessed is he," Dr. Boyce's, "Lord, thou hast been our refuge," closed the first part of sacred music. The second act of Secular Music began with Dean Aldrich's well-known round, "Hark! the Bonny Christ Church Bells," which was encored, although the effect was not good, the peals being too far apart. Then came one of Travers's exquisite canzonets, "He is not numbered with the Blest," sung by Miss Duval, Manvers, and Seguin. A selection from Dr. Arne's "Comus" followed, Mrs. Weiss being encored in the air, "By the Dimpled Brook;" and Machin in "By the gaily Circling Glass;" both well sung. The duo between Mrs. Weiss and Mr. Manvers, "From Tyrant Laws," was smoothly done. Miss Duval gained an encore in Dr. Arne's air, "In infancy our hopes and fears;" and the glee, "Which is the proper Day to Sing," by the same composer, was also demanded a second time. Mr. W. H. Seguin gave Dr. Arne's ballad to Shenstone's words, "When forced from Dear Hebe to go." The glee of "Where the Bee Sucks," by Arne and Jackson, two of Jackson's canzonets, an admirable air by Battishill, "Thus when Young Ammon," sung by Mr. Machin; Dr. Cooke's glee, "Hark! the Lark;" a scene from his music to Collins's "Ode to the Passions," and Dr. Arne's "Rule, Britannia," completed the secular gleamings. Mr. May was the conductor. The last Concert will be on April 19th.

STERNDALE BENNETT'S PIANOFORTE EVENINGS.—The second performance was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Bennett illustrating the classical schools with much ability, aided by Mr. Blagrove (violin) and Mr. Lucas (violinello), Madame Macfarren and Mr. Hobbs singing some vocal pieces. The last *soirée* will be on the 23rd instant.

MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.—The programme for the third Concert com-

under the head of the vessel, on which, at the extreme foremost end was erected a high frame-work for supporting the chain cables, hawsers, &c., used in heaving the vessel off. To counteract this downward pressure, at the end of the camel, next the stem, was fixed a fork of two stout pieces of fir timber placed a little more than the breadth of the stem asunder, and bolted firmly to the back of the camel. This fork came underneath two stout cleats fastened to the stem of the vessel, so that the downward pressure of the cables when hoisted upon constituted a power, at one end, of a lever to lift the bow of the ship at the other end. This was found to render most important aid in getting the vessel over the bank or reef of rocks, up to which she had been brought on the two former occasions, but could not then be got over. This ledge has not more than six feet of water on it at high tide, whereas the *Sphinx*, when lightened of everything except her engines, drew ten feet of water. The feat, therefore, of getting her over the reef is one of the most remarkable incidents ever recorded in naval science.

The preparations for the great work were completed on Tuesday the 2d inst. The decks were strewed with a profusion of casks, anchors, cables, hawsers, liners, handspikes, and other useful apparatus; and Captain Austin, under whose directions the operations were carried on, was ready for the task he had undertaken; the starboard side was appropriated for the seamen to work at, and the port side for the Dockyard men; and the greatest confidence was felt in the trial to be made in the evening.

The morning tide did not rise so high as was anticipated; the rollers which had set in the night before had produced a heavy swell, and although the wind was not high, and was blowing off the shore, they could not secure the camel under her port paddle wheel framing; consequently, they moved the ship very little; nevertheless, quite up to the ledge of soft rocks which formed a barrier to her further progress towards the sea, as it also served as a protection to the ship against its ravages.

As the tide dropped on Tuesday morning every means were taken to husband the advantages which had been gained. The wind continued to blow off the land from N.W.; three steamers were under steam about three-quarters of a mile from the *Sphinx*, about a couple of hundred yards distant from each other, ready to take the lumps and lighters in tow in the event of a change of wind. Two of the lumps were moored, but one having snapped a couple of hawsers of immense strength, and having, from the very bad holding ground, brought home a 45 cwt. anchor, she was busily engaged repairing her moorings. The ship herself was perfectly upright, with her bows pointing directly seaward. Around her bows and stern were floating a large number of casks; one camel was lashed under her starboard paddlebox massive framing; the other camel, the "refractory one," was tethered off on the port side, ready at low water to be harnessed under the other paddle-box framing.

At the highest time of tide on the reef outside the *Sphinx* (when on shore), there was never more than 6 ft. 6 in. water; while the least water the *Sphinx* drew, when all the camels and casks were under her, was 7 ft. 6 in. It therefore may be imagined what a purchase was required to drag her over. However, the swell (or rollers) assisted in this case; and, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, the vessel was floated into deep water, from off her bed of rocks. She then had to wait for a flowing tide; and, at ten o'clock on Thursday morning she was finally extricated from her stranded position. Next morning she was towed into Portsmouth Harbour.

The *Sphinx* had been forty-seven days on shore, in the most exposed situation, on the south side of the Isle of Wight.

Among the officers who have rendered essential service on this occasion, we have to mention Mr. Biddlecombe, master of the *St. Vincent*, who surveyed the position by Admiralty directions; Mr. Mallard, second master, of the *St. Vincent*; and Lieut. Thompson, of the *Victory*.

In the Illustration the spots denote where the vessel first struck on the shoal; where she was afterwards driven by the rollers; and whence she was, at length, hauled off.

prised Quartets by Haydn (No. 82), Beethoven (No. 4), Spohr, Op. 83, and Beethoven's Sonata in G minor, for Piano (Mr. J. L. Hatton) and Violoncello (Mr. Lucas). M. Sainton and Mr. Blagrove were the violins, and Mr. Hill, the tenor.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—M. Rousselot, the composer and violoncello player, has now the sole direction of this admirable society, which was formed by the late Mr. Alsager. On Monday, the third season commenced with Op. 18 in F, composed in 1791; then the one in G of the Rasumovsky set (1804); and, finally, Op. 127 in E flat (1824). The executants were M. Sainton and M. Steveniers, alternately first and second violins; Mr. Hill, the unrivalled tenor player; and M. Rousselot, violoncello. M. Steveniers is of the Belgian school—a clever artist, but not equal to Sivori and Viennet.

MR. DANDO'S QUARTET CONCERTS.—The fourth performance took place on Monday, at Crosby Hall. The scheme comprised Mühling's Quartet, for the first time; Beethoven's in F (Rasumovsky set); Mozart's in B Major, and Macfarren's Quintet in E Minor; executed by Mr. W. Dorrell (piano), Dando (violin), Mr. W. Thomas (tenor), Mr. Lucas (violinello), and C. Severn (contra basso). Miss Dolby sang airs by Mozart and Mendelssohn between the instrumental pieces.

CASINO CONCERTS.—Beethoven's Grand Battle Symphony, and Haydn's Toy Symphony, have been performed with the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), in addition to the excellent orchestra, conducted by Gratton Cooke, and led by Mr. H. Blagrove. The audience seemed hugely to enjoy Gratton Cooke's Solo on a child's screamer, in the Toy Symphony—it was really irresistible.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

This morning (Saturday) will be the rehearsal at the Hanover-square Rooms, of the first Concert to be given on Monday, when Mr. Sainton will play Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, and Miss Kate Loder a Pianoforte Concerto, by Weber. Madam Caradori Allan and Mr. Phillips are the vocalists. The Symphonies will be by Haydn and Beethoven, the *Leonora* overture of the latter being included in the programme. Mr. Costa is the conductor for the eight Concerts.

The third popular Concert, at Sussex-hall, and the Glee Club meeting, take place this evening. Mr. Beuler's annual Concert, on Monday, at the Crown and Anchor. The fourth Concert of Classical Instrumental Music, at the Horn Tavern, Doctors' Commons; the fourth popular Concert, at Sussex-hall, and Mr. N. J. Spore's Concert, at London Tavern, take place on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday the grand vocal and instrumental Concert for the widow and nine children of the late Mr. Kearns, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Edney's third Concert, at the Clerkenwell School-rooms.

On Thursday Mr. Lucas's fourth Musical Evening, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper's third *Soirée*.

On Friday fourth Concert of Amateur Musical Society, and Handel's Oratorio of "Belshazzar," for the first time, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Mr. Dunn's Benefit takes place on Monday night, when he will, no doubt, have a bumper. Abraham, H. Phillips, the Ethiopian Serenaders, W. Farren, Mrs. Glover, Steveniers, the great Belgian violinist, &c., will appear in addition to the entire strength of the company, operatical and choregraphic.

THE LATE MR. KEARNS.—The programme for the Concert on Wednesday evening, (17th instant) has been issued. The orchestra will contain fourteen first violins, with T. Cooke, Willy, Griestbach, Thirwall, E. Thomas, W. Thomas, &c.; fourteen second ditto; with Ella, Anderson, Guynemer, J. Loder, Jay, Westrop, Perry, &c.; nine tenors; with Moralt, Hill, Alsop, Lyon, &c.; nine violinelli, with Lucas, Hatton, Rousselot, Laveni, J. Calkin, Guist, Hancock, &c.; eight contra-bassi, with Howell, Casolani, Pratten, C. Severn, &c. And amongst the wood and brass band, are Ribas, De Polly, Gratton Cooke, Malsch, Williams, Lazarus, Baumann, Keating, Platt, Rae, Jarrett, Hooper, Harper, Irwin, Clöff, Germann; Smithies and Chipp, drums. Here is a magnificent orchestra, which Costa in Beethoven's Symphony in D, and Weber's "Oberon" overture, kindly lent by Broadwood, will be played by Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Benedict, and Mr. W. S. Bennett, and Maurer's Concertante for four violins, by Sainton, Willy, Patey, and Blagrove, and Corelli's instrumental Trio, by the patriarch Lindley, Lucas, and Howell, will complete the Trio, by the patriarch Lindley. The Members of the Choral Fund will sing Wilby's Madrigal, "Flora gave me Fairest Flowers." The vocalists are Madame Madrigal, "Flora gave me Fairest Flowers," Madame Macfarren, Mrs. A. Caradori, Miss Birch, Madame F. Lablache, Miss Rainforth, Miss Lincoln, Toulin, Miss M. B. Hawes, Miss Bassano, Miss Lockey, Messrs. Allen, Miss Dolby, Miss Sara Flower, the Misses Williams, Miss Lockey, Messrs. Allen, Harrison, Travers, Manvers, Hobbs, Lockey, and Signor Brizzi (tenors); and

Messrs. H. Phillips, J. L. Hatton, Machin, J. A. Novella, and Signor F. Lablache (basses). With such a rare combination of talent, it is to be hoped that the widow and nine children of an eminent musician and excellent man will receive a considerable benefit from this Concert, in the getting up of which Sir G. Smart, the Chairman of the Committee; Mr. Macfarren, the Secretary; and Mr. T. Chappell, the Treasurer, have been indefatigable. The Duchess of Buccleuch has sent a donation of £5, Mrs. Chappell, £5, Sir G. Smart, £5, Edward Delafield, Esq., £5, A. Webster, Esq., £5, the Earl of Westmoreland a guinea, and many other amateurs and artists the same sum.

Mr. Wilson.—This vocalist is in Paris, and has given his first Concert of Scotch songs, which went off capitally, the Jacobite songs creating a great sensation. Mr. Wilson proposes to give three Concerts, and will return to London the end of next week.

The Ethiopian Serenaders, Mr. H. Russell and Mr. Love, have given their entertainments this week at the St. James's Theatre, the Strand, and Crosby Hall. Stan'igl will arrive in London in the first week of April; and with him will come the brothers Helmesberger, the celebrated violin players.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Signor Tamburini has arrived in Paris, from St. Petersburg, on his way to London, to join the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. He is stated to be in excellent voice.

Salvi, the Tenor, completed his engagement in the Prussian capital, in the "Mutte di Portici," and was called for more than twenty times. He is re-engaged for the winter of 1847-48, at a salary of £4,000 for four months, and will pass the season here, at the Royal Italian Opera, which has secured the talent of Signora Alboni, the great Contralto, who has lately been creating a *furore* in Venice, in the "Cenerentola," the "Italiana," and "Algeri."

The Italian Opera season in Paris is fast drawing to a close, when Lablache will leave for Her Majesty's Theatre; and Grisi, Persiani, Corbani, Ronconi, and Mario, for the Royal Italian Opera. London takes the great choreographic talents from the Académie Royale this season—Carlotta Grisi being engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and Flunkett, Dumilâtre, Fuoco, Fleury, and Mr. Petipa, going to Covent-Garden.

Duprez must have arrived in Vienna by this time. Jenny Lind and Staudigl sang, for the sixth time, in "Vielka" (Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia"), on the 3rd instant, with increased applause.

An opera ("Bianca Contarini") by Rossi, has just failed at the Scala, sustained by Madame Tadolini, Moriani, Marini, and De Bassini. Verdi's new opera of "Macbeth," at the Pergola, was to be supported by the tenor Brunacci and the baritone Varese, and La Barbière Nini, as *Lady Macbeth*.

Adame's opera of "La Bouquetière," and the ballet of "La Taitienne" are still in rehearsal at the Grand Opera, Paris; as also Boieldieu's new work for the Opéra-Comique.

The third lyrical theatre, at the Cirque, which is to be re-decorated, is to be called the Opéra-National. M. Adam is the Musical Director.

The four Hungarian Singers, who imitate instruments with the voice, have been quite successful in Paris.

Willmers, the Danish pianist, is now the lion of the French capital.

The new opera of "Louisa di Montfort," by Berson, has just failed in Leghorn.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Quis—
Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui spes
Cui sit conditio dulcis sine pulvere palma?

HORAT.

The racing season has commenced like most things, with a small beginning—but, nevertheless, its career has begun. Truth to say, the opening meeting of the year had but a cold reception—at Coventry (ominous scene of action) "as it fell upon a day" as bitter as the Ides of March perhaps ever gave birth to. In keeping with the rest of its race, the turf is very backward. Horticulture and handicaps are alike sluggish of vegetation: the daffodil and the Derby do not, as was their wont, anticipate the swallow. The fox-hunter will not be able to object against 1847 that the scent whereby he lives and moves was smothered by the stench of its violets. So far from the festival of St. Valentine witnessing the loves of the feathered choir, it's odds against your finding a thrush or a blackbird to serenade St. Patrick; all "the finches of the grove" are laid up with influenza. One trembles, from the state of the thermometer (naturally enough) at this present writing, for the fates of Northampton, Warwick, and Croxton Park. What will the "foals of 1845" think of being stripped with the mercury hovering about zero? They have their two and three-year-old stakes at these places, besides handicaps and cups, filled with the pick of our studs; and the day before yesterday was just the occasion they would select in Canada or New Brunswick for a sleighing party—

The ice was here, the ice was there,
The ice was all around;
It cracked, and growled, and roared, and howled,
Like noises in a sward.

It is in this condition of the sky influences that one hears expressions of surprise, that the operations of the turf should be dull and spiritless. *Macheath* says to his "wives" in the prison scene, when they are importuning him to make them honest women—"While you're thinking of marrying, I'm thinking of hanging." In a like spirit, while the ever intent bookmaker stood with a pencil between his frozen fingers, and a blue nose, index of his soul, pointing to his pages in all the despair of a blank afternoon at the Corner, his quarry was huply awaiting Easter on the other side of the Alps, or perusing his trainer's lamentations in a temperature of 65, in a *salon* of Grosvenor-square, or some antique chamber of his own good hall. But never mind the present anxiety, man of metal—pencil. By-and-bye you shall reap the reward of your patience—if not, indeed "sine pulvere," remember what Shakespeare tells you—

The pleasure we delight in physics' pains.

And, on Monday last, you had the promise of good things in store. On that occasion, a vast range of business was presented to the profession, and a great many horses were touched upon in a spirit which indicated there were those who would be doing about them—anon. Even next year's Derby was introduced to the market. On the great Surrey event for the present season there was evidently a disposition to back some outsiders destined to "come" at some not distant day. It is these precursors of events that such as affect the amusement of betting should watch and draw their omens from. We do not counsel them to speculate; but, "if they will they will, and there's an end on't." In this belief, we say—observe the moves of the crack players, whence ye may in some wise understand how the game will be played, if no who will win. The idler may thus give interest to a weary hour: he has authority for the trouble he may impose upon his love of ease. Success without effort we hold to be inglorious in the Olympic games.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was a great muster this afternoon, and business exhibited an improved tone, extending over a multiplicity of events, and leading to some fluctuations of considerable interest. Our limits, however, oblige us to be brief, and we can only specify the Euclid colt, Sheraton, Pink Bonnet, Antler, and Lamb, as having been in increased favour for the Handicaps, and Van Tromp, Planet, Conyngham, The Liberator, and Christopher for the Derby.

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE.		
5 to 1 agst Pioneer (t)	5 to 1 agst Switcher (t)	
10 to 1 agst Halo (t)	10 to 1 agst Doleful (t)	13 to 1 agst Euclid colt (t)
9 to 1 agst Footstool	14 to 1 agst Vanish	16 to 1 agst Sting
14 to 1 — Lynceus	15 to 1 — Euclid colt (t)	
9 to 1 agst Sheraton (t)	18 to 1 — Pink Bonnet (t)	20 to 1 agst Queen Mab (t)
16 to 1 — Jenny Wren (t)	20 to 1 agst Euclid colt	20 to 1 — Bourton (t)
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.		
75 to 1 agst Glentilt (t)	6 to 1 agst Conyngham (t)	10 to 1 agst Liberator!
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst Mendicant	40 to 1 agst Duke of Rich-	50 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)
25 to 1 — Antler (t)	— mond	50 to 1 — Emigrant
25 to 1 — Camera Obscura	50 to 1 — The Fitch (t)	60 to 1 — Fitzallen (t)
28 to 1 — The Lamb	60 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	65 to 1 — Queen Mab (t)
30 to 1 — Punch (t)	(taken)	80 to 1 — Arthur (t)
33 to 1 — Mickey Free	60 to 1 — Inheritress (t)	
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Van Tromp	25 to 1 agst Horn of Chase	40 to 1 agst Red Hart
11 to 1 — Epitro (t)	33 to 1 — Wandora	40 to 1 — Christopher
11 to 1 — Planet (t)	33 to 1 — Allertonia	40 to 1 — The Liberator (t)
20 to 1 — Glentilt	35 to 1 — Sis, to Cobweb c.	freely
20 to 1 — Conyngham	(taken)	65 to 1 — Oxonian (t)
1000 to 200 agst Epitro and Planet (t)	500 to 100 agst Van Tromp and The Liberator (t)	

OAKS.
25 to 1 agst Claribel
DERBY, 1848.
10,000 to 100 agst Wolverhampton (t) 10,000 to 100 agst The Goldsmith (t)

THURSDAY.—Another dull day, and no alteration, except in the handicaps, for which Doleful, Sheraton, Vanish, Lynceus, the Euclid colt, and Antler, were severally in favour, at improved quotations. Planet sprung a point for the Derby, and was backed for about £300, but on this event the quotations varied in only a trifling degree from those given above.

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE.		
9 to 2 agst Pioneer (t)	2 to 1 agst Brunette (t)	
8 to 1 agst Doleful	10 to 1 agst Euclid colt	10 to 1 agst Halo (t)
9 to 1 agst Lynceus (t)	13 to 1 agst Euclid colt	25 to 1 agst Crozier (t)
10 to 1 — Vanish (t)	11 to 1 — Sting	
THE POST.		
100 to 30 agst Sir Tatton Sykes, 91 to 30 agst Sting, and 90 to 30 agst Iago, taken in one bet.		
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
8 to 1 agst Sheraton	20 to 1 agst Pink Bonnet (t)	20 to 1 agst Devil-me-care (t)
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.		
6 to 1 agst Conyngham (t)	8 to 1 agst Liberator (t)	11 to 1 agst Sis, to Cobweb c. (t)
CHESTER CUP.		
17 to 1 agst Antler	45 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)	50 to 1 agst Inheritress (t)
25 to 1 — Camera Obscura	50 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	50 to 1 — Emigrant
33 to 1 — Mickey Free	100 to 1 agst Queen Mab (t)	65 to 1 — Fitzallen (t)
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Van Tromp	25 to 1 agst Horn of Chase (t)	50 to 1 agst Old Port (t)
10 to 1 — Planet (t)	33 to 1 — Liberator	50 to 1 — War Eagle (t)
12 to 1 — Epitro (t)	40 to 1 — Sister to Cobweb 60 to 1 — Oxonian (t)	
20 to 1 — Glentilt	colt	100 to 1 — Philosopher (t)

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—SELECT SPECIMENS OF BRITISH DECORATIVE ART.

THE Society of Arts have just, in popular parlance, "made a move in the right direction," which is especially adapted for illustration in our pages. On the evening of Wednesday week, they commenced a Series of Annual Exhibitions, from which we anticipate the most beneficial results. In some "Introductory Remarks" read to the Meeting, it was well observed that the Society, by their annual premiums, endeavour to stimulate the progress of Invention and Design. So far the object is a good one; but, it is maintained that the first step to the improvement of an Art or Manufacture is the knowledge of what has already been done in that Art and Manufacture; and to show this, the above Exhibitions have been undertaken. Another object is to cultivate Taste, Design, and High Art, so as to maintain them in all branches of our Manufactures, and thus render them appreciated by the



FLAXMAN'S DOLPHIN, AS A CANDLESTICK.

thousands and the millions. The first *Seirée*, or Exhibition, was given on the 3rd instant, and the second on Wednesday last; and it is now proposed to open the Exhibition to the Public, to be admitted by tickets, to be obtained of the Members of the Society.

The Selection comprises Specimens of a few Branches only of Manufacture and Decoration; but, especially those in which improvements have been made, or are likely and desirable.

In Pottery and Porcelain, there some specimens before Wedgwood's time. We have engraved some of these. The first is a specimen of Agate Ware, manufactured in the reigns of Anne and George the First; the design, the body of a sedan-chair, with a figure inside; the glaze of lead-ore and manganese, called tortoise-shell.

Next are three specimens of the time of George the Second. They are of Crouch Ware—mixture of Devon clay and Mold Cop sand, and a glaze made of common salt. This Ware was also called Salt Ware-glaze, and was manufactured almost exclusively, and in quantities, in the Potteries, previous to the introduction of Common colour, or White Lead Glaze. The articles engraved are—1. A Mug; figures in relief on the outside; turned on the lathe; and with handle set on afterwards. 2. A Cup, made from a brass or metal mould. 3. A Trencher, made at Delft, in Holland, which gave rise to the term generally applied in Ireland to English earthenware.

In comparing these Specimens with present productions, we cannot fail to remark the great advances made during the last half century; "until we have arrived at an execution which fairly rivals the production of Sevres and Dresden. We equal those celebrated manufactures in execution, and greatly surpass them in facility of manufacture, and, therefore, cheapness of production. It may almost be said that with



BLACK MARBLE LOTUS CUP AND TAZZA, CARVED BY IRVING'S PATENT MACHINE.

reference to these specimens, shillings will nearly produce what cost pounds in the original."

The classic figure upon the upper left hand of the page is a Candlestick in white stone body, designed by Flaxman, and manufactured by Wedgwood; the candle is to be placed in the tail of the fish.

It has been thought that an exhibition of a few of the earliest Specimens of Staffordshire Pottery would be a suitable introduction to an examination of the China and Earthenware of the present day. A very fine collection of similar Specimens has been lately purchased for the Museum of Economic Geology; and they may be seen on application to Sir Henry Delabeche.

The Modern Earthenware and "Stone" Body comprise Ariadne, after Danecker; and Mercury, after Thorwaldsen; Encaustic Tiles, &c. There are several exquisite Statuettes. We have engraved two:



WOOD CARVING BY MACHINERY

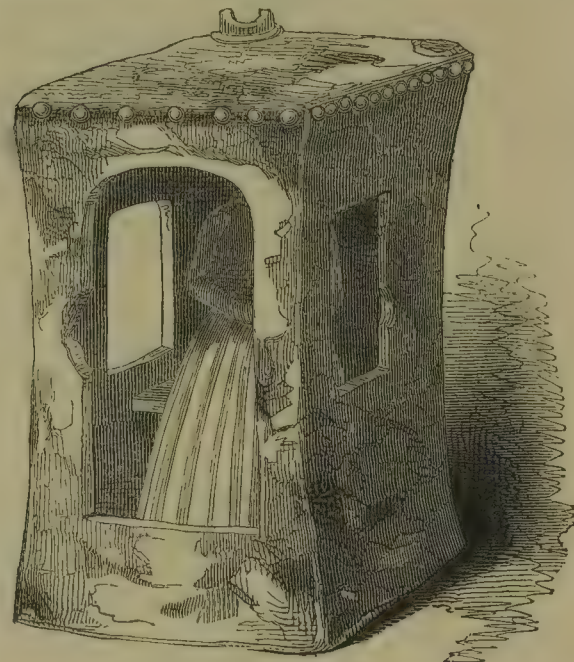
The China and Porcelain Specimens display exquisite art in painting; and, as a Specimen of Gilding, we were especially pleased with a Coffee Cup and Saucer, green ground, richly gilt; part of a service made by order of the Duchess of Kent, as a present to the Queen, on her Majesty's birth-day.

There are some very successful Specimens of Carving in Wood and

Narcissus; a Statuette in Statuary Porcelain, after the original by Gibson; modelled for the Art-Union of London, manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Copeland and Garrett.

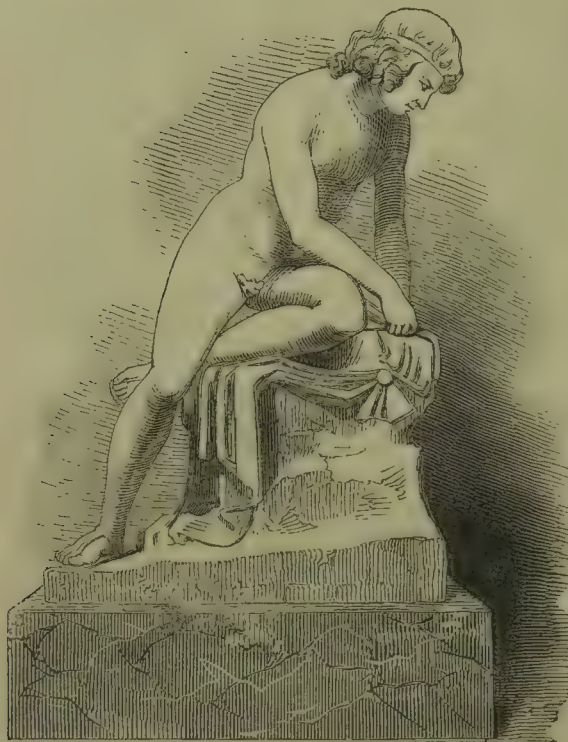
By means of this Statuary Porcelain, or "body," it is clear that our sculptors have an opportunity for distributing works of the highest art among an unlimited number. In place of the solitary unique statue we may have thousands of repetitions of beauty. The Council rejoice to hear that arrangements are in progress for connecting the skill of our best Sculptors with manufactures of this nature, and that the next Exhibition will show works of a higher art than any which have preceded them.

The other Specimen engraved is the Sutherland Vase, modelled in Parian for the Duchess of Sutherland, after a Swiss original, and exhibited by Mr. J. Mortlock: this is very beautiful.

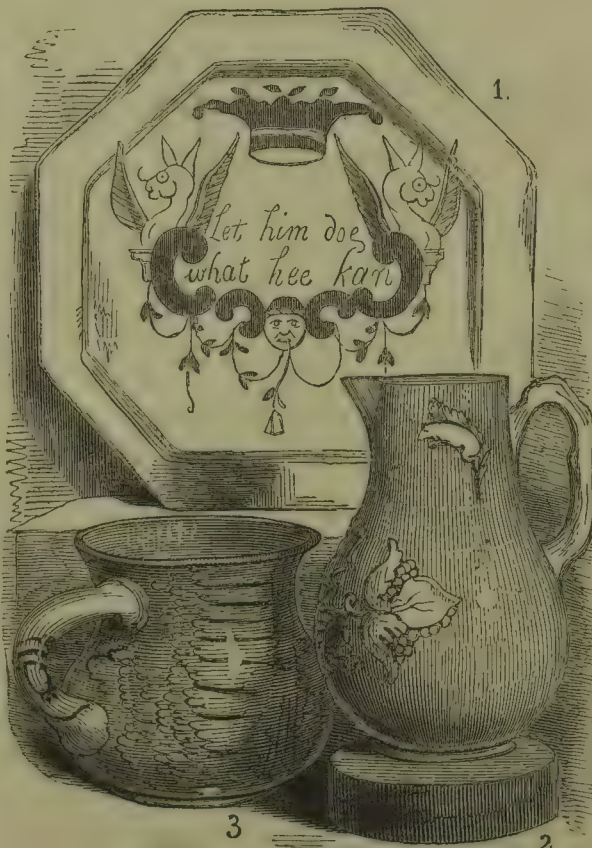


ORNAMENT—TIME, GEORGE I.

There is likewise a Copy of the Portland Vase, in Parian; blue ground, with white figures in relief. This Vase is not a copy, but from a mould actually taken from the original, about three weeks before its destruction. The difference of size is occasioned by the shrinkage of the material in which it is manufactured: exhibited by Messrs. Minton and Co.



STATUARY PORCELAIN—NARCISSUS, AFTER GIBSON.



CROUCH WARE MUG, CUP, AND TRENCHER.—TIME, GEORGE II.



THE SUTHERLAND VASE.

We intend to resume these interesting Illustrations in our next.

SIGNOR COLETTI.

No Italian singer of eminence, at the present day, but was destined to



SIGNOR COLETTI, AS "ENRICO," IN "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR."

another profession—from Rubini, who was first a tailor, to Coletti, who was destined for the Church. He made his first *entrée* in the dramatic career at the second theatre, the Fondo, at Naples, in the "Turco in Italia;"—this was in 1834. He afterwards went to Genoa, Padua, and Rome. Next, he was engaged for the great Lisbon Opera, where his exploits were celebrated in verse; the enthusiasm for his talent turning each Portuguese Vates into a Camoens in their own estimation, if we are to believe the Lisbon newspapers. In 1840 he came to London; although then comparatively inexperienced, he made a decided hit in *Torquato Tasso*; but, falling a victim to the "Tamburini row," Coletti repaired to Naples, where his reputation daily rose higher. He was engaged this season in Paris, had surpassing success in "I Due Foscari;" and, at Her Majesty's Theatre he has been equally prosperous.

SIGNOR FRASCHINI.

THERE appears to be an unknown mystic connection between medicine and music: the ancients said that the God of Music, Apollo, practised medicine. The great singer, Frascini, like the great physician, Orfila, is a modern example of the combination of the two ruling tastes in the same person. He was born with a love for medicine and a ruling passion for music. However, in practical life, the two tastes cannot often be indulged at the same time. A celebrated maestro of the day, Moretti, hearing the young student of medicine sing for his own amusement, and by rote, advised him to abandon medicine and study music exclusively. Urged by other friends, he adopted this course; and, after a few months' study, entered as chorister at the Cathedral of Padua, his native town, where he was born, in 1807. It was only in 1839 that he made his *début* as *Rodrigo*, in "Otello;" it was at Bergamo, and with Mdle., now Madame, Castellan, who then played *Desdemona*. Merelli, with his hawk-eye, soon discovered his talent, and brought him to his great theatre, La Scala, at Milan, in 1840. There he created a *furor*, and immediately had engagements offered him for Turin, Venice, Rome, and Naples. The latter city has been his principal head-quarters, where the great composers of Italy—Verdi, Pacini, Mercadante—came purposely to write operas for him, such as "Alzira," "Fidanzata Corsa," "I Orazii," &c. His fame ultimately reached Paris and Vienna. The Emperor of Austria's offers were the most tempting: he went to Vienna last season, and created an immense sensation amongst those keen sy-

barites and critics, the Viennese. Mr. Lumley, by a timely engagement, prevented his going over to M. Vakil this season, at the Italian, in Paris. How truly great a genius he is the public have had an opportunity to judge, although he was labouring under influenza and fatigue when he appeared the first time.



SIGNOR FRASCHINI, AS "EDGARDO," IN "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

We are happy in having to record another *début*, that of the celebrated Tenor, Frascini, who made his first appearance on Tuesday, in "Lucia di Lammermoor." The first duet with Castellan, "Sulla Tomba," gave no idea of this singer's power; he was comparatively inefficient; and, but that we have all had so many lessons as to distrusting first impressions, we should have declared that nothing here warranted the great reputation that has preceded him. Perhaps this may, in some degree, however, be attributed to the effect of a cold under which, we hear, he was labouring; but there was no evidence of this afterwards. His next appearance was in the splendid concluding scene of the second act. Here the whole man was changed. On entering, his was the concentrated demeanour of one worked upon by powerful excitement, calm and solemn—then the words "T'amo Ingrata, t'amo ancor" towered above the voices of the others with thrilling expression; and then came the burst of furious passion in the malediction, in which his voice came forth with wonderful power and electrical effect. So short and yet so overpowering in effect was this last solo, that the listener was carried away, and, absorbed by the passion of the actor, forgot all criticism. It must have been with something of this feeling that an encore was demanded by those who wished to judge as well as to admire—for against an encore in such a scene as this, on an ordinary occasion, we must protest, as totally destroying the illusion.

That most beautiful of scenes—beautiful from the first note of the recitative to the last dying cry—beautiful in sentiment, in situation—and exquisitely beautiful in music—which concludes the opera—brought Frascini again before us: here, again, his great powers displayed themselves. The first movement, "Fra poco," we never heard more exquisitely sung; and this is much to say for those who have heard it executed at this theatre by tenors like Rubini or Moriani—of whom this scene was the *chef d'œuvre*. The others who have sung it have, however admirable, been imitators. But Frascini gives it with all the freshness of originality. He, neither, like Rubini, makes the singing pre-eminent over the acting, or, like Moriani, the acting pre-eminent over the singing. Heard in a drawing-room, apart from all theatrical pomp and circumstances, the "Fra Poco" of Frascini, could he sing there as he does on the stage, which we doubt, would be quite in keeping, and admirable as a vocal performance, while yet it is impossible not to be penetrated by the deep and overwhelming passion, which gives tone to every note he utters, and which renders it essentially dramatic. This portion of his song was constantly interrupted by applause and bravos; and even while all were listening most intently, a sort of approbatory hum echoed through the house. In the second part, "Tu che a Dio," Frascini surprised us by the delightful sweetness of his notes, for which, as we have said, his opening duo by no means prepared us: in fact, to the last this *scena* was admirably given, and the feeling which impressed us most at the conclusion was the desire to hear it again.

One remarkable feature of Frascini's performance is, that he sings solely from the chest, and never employs the falsetto. He has evidently a tendency on all occasions to slacken the measure—a practice totally opposed to that of most modern singers; and so strong was this tendency, that he hardly kept pace with the remainder of the artists; and a very slight irregularity in the concerted pieces was therefore occasionally observable from this cause. He has but just arrived from a long journey, therefore a deficiency of this nature is not to be wondered at. When "Lucia" has been performed once or twice more, we can predict for the performance of the whole a perfection which the excellence of the artists engaged in it must ensure.

Madame Castellan made her *entrée* on Tuesday, and was most warmly and loudly welcomed. She has increased in *embonpoint*, and is prettier and more graceful than ever. She presents, now as ever, a charming impersonation of *Lucia*; but her performance on Tuesday was unequal; while in some parts she had more than her former power and *aplomb*, in other portions of the drama her strength seemed to fall her, and the paleness of her countenance told, we thought, of real as well as acted suffering.

Coletti's splendid voice told with admirable effect in the concerted pieces of this opera. He sang excellently from beginning to end.

The admirers of novelty as well as of excellence in lyrical and choreographic art, will enjoy a rich treat on Thursday next, at Her Majesty's Theatre, when all the resources of the establishment will be brought into play. Independently of the attraction of a new ballet, entitled "La Fée aux Fleurs," to be produced with those charming dancers, Rosati and the young Marie Taglioni, we shall hear the exquisite tenor, Gardoni, in the "Sonnambula," with Castellan; and "La Lucie" will present to us that great dramatic and lyrical artist, Frascini.

We hear that the Easter piece, at DRURY LANE, will be a dramatic adaptation, by Mr. Fitzball, of Felicien David's "Desert;" to give due effect to which a whole jungle of lions, tigers, and other animals have been engaged.

The entertainment for Easter, at the ADEPHI, will be a burlesque on "The Tempest," from the pen of Mr. Charles Selby.

The LYCEUM will also bring out a new burlesque about that time, the subject being taken from Monk Lewis's melodrama of "One o'Clock, or the Knight and the Wood Demon," and put into its modern costume by Messrs. Albert Smith and Charles Kenney.

Mr. Love, the Polyphonist, of whom we have before had occasion to speak favourably, has been giving his entertainments with his usual effect at CROSBY HALL. The pressure of theatrical matter has prevented us from seeing him this week; but we hope to be enabled to give a due account of his performances in our next.

DRURY LANE.

"Spanish Gallantries" is the name of a new ballet in two acts, produced at this theatre last week; and if it is at all a faithful setting forth of its title, then are "Spanish Gallantries" very pleasant things to be engaged in; for they appear to consist of moonlight appointments, *al fresco* festivals, illuminated gardens, and every kind of joyous diversion; concluding with a grand *fête* in the Temple of Momus. The ballet is, however, scarcely to be considered as such—the interest being very slight, and the story, if there be one, not clearly explained by the action. It is rather a long *divertissement*, and a very good one of its kind, serving to introduce a series of most agreeable dances, and some beautiful scenery. It embraces the talents of all the principals now in the Drury-Lane ballet *troupe*. Of these, Mdle. Baderna at the head, was most enthusiastically applauded. A new Cachuca in the last scene perfectly took the house by storm, being loudly encoored, and even asked for a third time. A feeling for the exhaustion of the fair *danseuse*, however, alone prevented its second repetition. Mdles. Dubignon and Benard came out surprisingly in a *Pas de Six*, in the last scene; and the two sisters St. Louin danced with more spirit than we have hitherto suspected them of possessing.

The "Marche Triomphale de Momus" is, apart from the interest of situation, as good a thing in its way as was the "Fête des Fous," in "Esmeralda." The coloured umbrellas, all in motion, had an animated appearance; and two of the smallest children we ever saw, who danced in a species of Chinese costume immediately behind the car, looked so very quaint and comical, that they called forth a loud burst of laughter. Mr. W. H. Payne had a trifling part of a valet, which he made very droll. It was only to be regretted that he had not more to do. "Spanish Gallantries," in two words, may be considered a perfect success.

It was preceded, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Wallace's opera, Miss Rainforth winning golden opinions as the heroine.

Mr. Bunn announces his benefit for Monday next, when Miss Romer will reappear, in "The Bondman;" after which, Mr. Farren and Mrs. Glover will play in "Popping the Question;" and Mr. Braham and Mr. Harley, together with the whole force of the theatre, will lend their aid to increase the attraction. A new dance, "La Pleiade de Terpsichore," by the seven principal "stars" of the ballet, will be a leading feature.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Alcide Tousez, one of the *comiques* of the Palais Royale Theatre—that small nest of fun-makers, and utterers of *double entendres*—made his *début* before an English audience on Friday evening, at the St. James's Theatre. His line of characters are those of simple-witted individuals, termed technically "*les niais*," on the French stage, and answer very much to those parts usually allotted to Keeley in our theatres. He has a quiet comico-serious expression of countenance, which, added to a ludicrous lisp in his pronunciation, renders the absurdities of his impersonations irresistibly droll.

The piece in which he appeared was "Le Roi des Frontins," a comediotta known to our play-goers in its English garb of "Luck's All," at the Lyceum; indeed, it must be a matter of difficulty, now-a-days, for the management of the St. James's Theatre to bring forward any piece, with which we are not, in some way or another, acquainted, from the vigilance of our translating dramatists. Though somewhat toned down from the breadth which is predominant at the Palais Royale, the performance of M. Tousez had still enough of native drollery in it to call down repeated bursts of laughter: and allow us to record his *début* as a most successful one. M. Lafont and Mademoiselle Farguelli, continue to be leading favourites: and the house is well attended every evening.

SURREY.

There was evidently some important festival being held at the Surrey Theatre on Tuesday evening, for when we entered the house we saw in the centre box six gentlemen of imposing aspect, dressed after the received notions of Robin Hood, in Lincoln Green, with bright bugle horns, russet boots, gauntlets, and tall ostrich feathers in their caps. Others, similarly attired, pervaded the lobbies and looked proudly down from private boxes. At first, we thought that according to the fashion of the times, some foreign potentate was honouring the theatre with his presence, and had put his *suite* into their national costume; but the house was so densely crowded, everybody, at the same time, appearing to know everybody else; and there was such general good fellowship amongst the entire audience, and the merry outlaws went out with such an entire absence of pride, to partake of common refreshments between the acts, that all our conjectures were beaten. Even the bill said nothing about them; and a gentleman to whom we applied for enlightenment, said that they were "ancient foresters," with such an air of contempt for our ignorance, that we did not press the question further; so that, whether they were "Walworth Freischütz," or "Lambeth Woodrangers," or any other denizens of the Borough greenwoods, remains a mystery. We opine, however, that they were attached to some charitable institution taking a benefit; if so, the crowded state of the house must more than have rewarded their exertions.

The new drama, "Lilly Dawson," is about the best, of its class, that we have seen for some little time. It is founded on a story written by Mrs. Crowe, the authoress of "Susan Hopley," and lately published. We have not read the work; but, for a dramatised novel, the plot of the piece is very clear and intelligible. *Lilly Dawson* (Mrs. H. Vining) is a poor girl, whom circumstances are constantly plunging into situations of misery and apparent guilt. To escape from the brutal treatment she experiences, as servant at an inn, she runs away, intending to go to London. On her journey, she is witness of the murder of a miller, by one *Luke Littlehaus*—the villain of the piece—who, perceiving her, is about to assassinate her also, when she is saved by *Philip Ryland* (Mr. J. T. Johnson). After some trouble, she goes to London, and gets a situation in the establishment of a fashionable milliner. To shield one of her companions from disgrace, she incurs the suspicion of having stolen an article of dress, and is, in consequence, turned away. She then falls into the hands of *Littlehaus* and some of his desperate companions, who shut her up in a garret, in a Smithfield "rookery," kept by the sister of her persecutor. *Littlehaus* here intends to murder her, but kills his sister in the dark by mistake, and *Lilly* again manages to escape. After many other vicissitudes, she returns to Cornwall; and is, at last, found to be the child of an officer, who was murdered by the wreckers during a storm; *Littlehaus* confesses his guilt, and *Lilly* becomes the wife of *Philip Ryland*.

This is but an outline of the story, which abounds in very dramatic incident and situations; and is admirably played by all parties concerned, especially by Mrs. Henry Vining, who, as the heroine, displayed an intelligent perception of the character, worthy of the highest commendation. Mr. Saville was a sturdy and effective representative of *Littlehaus*, and Mr. T. Fredericks threw a great deal of individuality into one of his associates in crime, *Hans Pepper*, a Dutchman. The part, however, was a weak copy of *Grampus* in the "Wreck Ashore." Little Miss Terrey made everybody laugh, and got uproariously encoored in a song, "We're all babies," each verse ending with a comical jingle of nursery rhymes, to the screaming delight of the audience. Mr. H. Webb is a clever low comedian, and evidently a favourite with the *habitués* of the Surrey; he played an ostler who goes to a Bal Masqué as *Richard the Third*, and is overtaken by drink and daylight in the streets—with much humour. A scene of Blackfriars-bridge at sunrise was ever painted; but the *tableaux* in *Lilly's* dream might have been better arranged, the mechanism that produced them being too hard and apparent, and robbing them of all illu-



THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—PICTURE, NO. 286.—PAINTED BY A. JOHNSTON.

"In some thick wood we've wander'd heedless on,
Hid from the vulgar eye; and sat us down
Upon the sloping cowslip-covered bank,
Where the pure limpid stream has slid along
In grateful eddies through the underwood,
Sweet murmuring."

BLAIR.

ston. The double phantasmagoria—the agent in what is commonly termed “dissolving views”—offers the only means by which a really good effect of this kind can be produced. The drama was entirely successful, and the curtain fell amidst general applause.

In the course of the evening much amusement was created by Messrs. Ashby and Harding, described as “pupils of Signor Rubby, of Her Majesty’s Theatre,” who attempted to sing a scene from the “Elisir d’Amore.” But their performance was so very bad, that the gallery and pit turned the duet into one grand concerted piece; and recommendations to “Shut up!” “Go to bed!” “Good night!” with various uncomplimentary imitations, merged at last into a shower of hisses, amidst which the tenor and baritone were at last shut out from view by the act drop. Their appearance was to be regretted, inasmuch as such dreary exhibitions must hurt the credit of the theatre, the audience of which have been used to first-rate vocalists.

Elsewise, everything went off with great spirit; and “Lilly Dawson” will, we have no doubt, enjoy a prolonged existence.

ADELPHI.

The announcement of a new drama, by Mr. Buckstone, was sure to create some little interest in the theatrical world; and, accordingly, the doors of the Adelphi were stormed on Thursday evening by a large crowd of playgoers anxious to witness the last production of the author of “The Wreck Ashore,” and “The Green Bushes.”—Two pieces which may be placed at the head of their cast in the English school of melodrama. They were not disappointed; as the “Flowers of the Forest” was triumphantly successful, albeit its performance occupied within a few minutes of four hours—a time unprecedented for the representation of a three act drama. As in Mr. Buckstone’s other dramas, the period of action is laid about a century ago; and the interest is centred in a clever union of the deeds of the romantic and domestic classes of the dramatic personæ. The plot is too complicated to give in detail; but it turns on the devotion of an Italian gipsy, Zingana (Mme. Celeste), living with an English tribe, to a young Englishman, Alfred (Mr. Boyce), whom she had met abroad. Wandering to our land with her father, Ishmael (Mr. O. Smith), she finds Alfred about to be married to the Lady Agnes (Miss E. Harding), sister to Captain Lawrock (Mr. C. J. Smith). She watches the wedding, and interrupts it at the church-door. The liaison thus becomes known, and the result is that Alfred is challenged by Lawrock. Lawrock has in the morning soundly horsewhipped a young gipsy boy, Lemuel (Miss Woolgar), who swears to be revenged. The duellists meet at Skiddaw. Alfred refuses to fight, but, goaded on by Lawrock, he takes his place and fires in the air: when, at the same instant, Lemuel, who is on the watch, fires and shoots Lawrock to the heart. He then escapes, and Alfred is, of course, accused of the murder, although bewildered as to the cause of the other’s death. Cynthia, the Zingana, contrives to rescue him from the room in which he is confined, with the assistance of another gipsy, Starlight Bess (Mrs. Fitzwilliam). By her father’s orders, however, he is given up; but the Italian having overheard Lemuel confess his guilt to Bess, drags him to the Court of Justice. For this, she is cast out of the tribe, and left to perish, when Bess, who is engaged to Lemuel, and whose heart is breaking at his fate, takes compassion on her, in spite of everything, and leads her back. Ishmael agrees to receive her on one condition—that she will kill Alfred, whom they have got in their power. She promises to do so, but, instead, stabs herself, and with her death the piece concludes. In an underplot the fun is well kept up by Cheap Jack (Mr. Wright) and The Kinchin (Mr. Paul Bedford), who appear first as vendors of cheap Sheffield goods, and secondly as sham criminal lawyers; lastly figuring in the stocks.

The piece was admirably played. To Miss Woolgar must the greatest praise be awarded, her acting far exceeding all that she has ever done. Her part was not one of comedy, but of deep melodrama; and in the opening scene of the third act she played with such intensity and truthfulness, that the action was constantly delayed by the loud bursts of applause from the house: indeed, throughout the piece her performance was most admirable. Madame Celeste had full scope for her clever and striking peculiarities; and Mrs. Fitzwilliam’s Starlight Bess was a charming and effective impersonation. Mr. O. Smith looked, as he always does, a perfect picture; and Messrs. Wright and Bedford were themselves; which means that they kept the house in roars of laughter whenever they were on the stage.

We cannot conclude this notice without speaking in the highest terms of the scenery, by Messrs. Pitt and Johnstone, which is the most beautiful we ever saw at the Adelphi. Every scene, as it was discovered, drew forth the applause of the audience, and most deservedly so. At the conclusion, all the chief performers re-appeared, amidst enthusiastic cheering. Madame Celeste announced the drama for repetition, and then Mr. Buckstone bowed his acknowledgments before the curtain.

We would recommend considerable curtailment in the first and second acts, and then “The Flowers of the Forest” will flourish at the Adelphi for many nights to come.

ASTLEY’S.

We paid a visit to Astley’s on Wednesday evening, to see a most extraordinary display of what may be effected by careful training of the horse. Mr. Pablo Fanque is an artist of colour, and his steed goes through a variety of paces with a regularity and apparent intelligence which we have not only never seen surpassed, but never equalled. In all other trotting and dancing trained horses, whose performance it has been our lot to witness, there has always been a certain degree of difficulty in getting them to the required measure of the time to which they were presumed to be stepping, and after that the band has had to accommodate its time to the action of the horse, throwing the bars of the accompaniment into all sorts of time. With Mr. Fanque’s horse we observed nothing of this. The steed—a beautiful animal, by the way, who offered a spirited contrast to the conventional nags of the arena—went into his time and paces at once, and sustained both throughout each division of the performance with very singular regularity. This was more generally observable in his dancing, to one or two well-known ballet-airs in different times; but the intricate and difficult road-paces into which he was put by his clever rider, were no less astonishing or worthy of the highest praise, and drew forth the loudest applause. The exhibition alone will well repay a visit to Astley’s; and we recommend it to the patronage of our readers.

The performances commenced with the drama founded on Sir Walter Scott’s “Kenilworth,” and, in the Scenes in the Circle, a very expert rider, who was called the Juggler of Antwerp—which fact we learned from the bills rather than from our recollection of the costume observed in that city—did better things with sticks and basins than others of his class, from Antwerp or otherwise, have hitherto attempted. A monkey rode in a very comical fashion upon a diminutive pony; and Madame Dumas, a graceful and pretty person, went through a transformation scene as “The Goddess of Happiness.” All these were very much applauded, but Mr. Pablo Fanque was the hit of the evening.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat since Monday having been very moderate the show of supplies is small. The best qualities of both red and white command a steady sale, at an advance in the quotations of 1s per quarter, while the value of other kinds was well supported. In foreign wheat a good business was doing for shipment to France, at fully 1s per quarter more money. The barley trade was in a very dull state, at barely stationary prices. In malt scarcely anything was doing, and the currencies had a downward tendency. The quantity of foreign oats was good, yet the oat trade was firm, at 6d per quarter more money. In beans and peas no alteration, but flour was held at higher rates. Floating cargoes of Galatz Indian corn were held at 72s to 73s; and Polish Odessa wheat, 72s to 74s; and for June shipment, 63s per quarter.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3610; barley, 1630; malt, —; oats, 2820. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, —. Foreign: Wheat, 280; barley, 5190; malt, 3400; oats, 5900. Flour, 4590 casks, barrels. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 72s to 73s; ditto white, 75s to 85s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 70s to 75s; ditto white, 75s to 80s; grey, 48s to 58s; grinding barley, 41s to 44s; dis-tilling, 53s to 56s; malted ditto, 51s to 54s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s to 75s; brown ditto, 67s to 69s; Kingston and Ware, 70s to 75s; Chevalier, 76s to 81s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 34s; potato ditto, 35s to 38s; Yougham and Cork, black, 30s to 33s; ditto white, 34s to 36s; tick beans, new, 48s to 50s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 51s to 53s; mangle, 52s to 54s; white, —s to —s, boilers, 54s to 59s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s to 65s; Suffolk, 50s to 55s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s to 54s, per 280 lbs. Foreign—Wheat, 70s to 80s; barley, 40s to 52s; oats, 32s to 36s; beans, 44s to 48s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 41s to 42s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We were unable to report any very active inquiry for clover seed, at barely last week’s quotations. Canary seed is quite as good, with a fair inquiry. Linseed and rapeseed, as well as cakes, are held at very fair prices.

Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 22s to 25s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, 41s 3s to 41s 13s; ditto, foreign, 41s 10s to 41s 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 47s 6s to 47s 15s per ton. Canary, 70s to 77s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8d to 9½d per 4½ lb loaf. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 74s 4½; barley, 54s 1½; oats, 32s 3d; rye, 55s 1½; beans, 53s 1½; peas, 56s 1½.

The Six Weeks’ Average.—Wheat, 73s 6d; barley, 54s 1d; oats, 32s 5d; rye, 55s 2d; beans, 53s 6d; peas, 56s 9d.

Sugar.—Owing to the extensive public sales, and the anxiety manifested by the importers to rid themselves of stock, the demand for raw goods is by no means active, yet a full average business is doing, at late rates. Refined parcels are a slow sale, at 62s 6d to 63s for brown, and 63s 6d to 64s per cwt. for standard lump.

Provisions.—There is still a good business doing in Irish butter, at, in some instances, a further improvement in value of 1s per cwt. Cork, firsts, is selling at 9s to 9½s; Limerick, 8s to 9s; Carlow, 7s to 8s; and Clonmel, 6s to 100s per cwt. On board, or for future delivery, scarcely any transaction has taken place. Dried butter is a slow sale, and rather cheaper. The best qualities are selling at 10s to 110s; and inferior and good, 7s to 100s per cwt. English butter is quite 1s per cwt. lower. Dorset, 90s to 100s per cwt., and fresh, 11s to 14s per dozen lbs. Bacon is selling briskly, at full prices. Prime sizeable Water-ford, 69s to 72s; and heavy, 68s to 70s per cwt. Hams are quite as dear, with a steady inquiry. English cheese is a slow sale, but large parcels of American have changed hands, at from 38s to 60s per cwt. Barreled Irish Pork has improved in value 2s 6d per barrel. All other kinds of provisions support last week’s quotations.

Potatoes.—There is very little doing in this market, at prices ranging from 160s to 220s per ton.

Coal (Friday).—Killingworth, 18s 3d; Braddly’s Hill, 20s 9d; Lambton, 20s 9d; South Durham, 18s; Cowper’s Hartley, 16s 6d; and Tees, 20s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—As has been the case for some weeks past, our market is still but moderately supplied with really fine hops, and which command a steady sale, at full prices. All other kinds, the quantity of which on offer is good, are a dull inquiry, and previous rates are with difficulty supported. Sussex pockets, 24s 6d to 24s 8d; Weald of Kent ditto, 24s 6d to 24s 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 24s 10s to 24s 12s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The number of beasts on sale here, this morning, was limited, and of very inferior quality. The few prime Scots offering moved off steadily, at Monday’s quotations. Otherwise, the beef trade was unusually dull, at barely stationary prices. From abroad, we received 50 oxen and cows, 30 sheep, and 24 calves. With sheep, we were scantily supplied; yet the mutton trade was heavy, and, in some instances, the currencies declined 2½d per 5lb. Calves were in limited supply, and although inquiry, at about last week’s prices. On the whole, rather more business was doing in pigs; but we can notice no improvement in value. Milder cows sold heavily, at from 21s to 21s 5s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 3s, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to

4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 60s; cows, 18d; sheep, 2770; calves, 14s; pigs, 290.

Newgate and Lendinall (Friday).—We had a very slow trade here to-day, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb, by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.

MONEY TRANSACTATIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A considerable change has occurred in the value of Money during the current week. The leading discount houses on Tuesday, advanced the rate of interest for Money on “the call,” to 3½ per cent., and the Bank of England have limited the period of the customary advances during the shutting of the Stocks for Dividends, to fifteen days. These circumstances, added to the failure of the Great North of England Banking Company, have created a great sensation. A strong feeling in connection with the latter circumstance is very prevalent, that advances upon Scrip have been too common among the Joint Stock Banks generally. Much conversation has arisen from the application of a Joint Stock Banking Company situated near the Bank of England, to the latter establishment for an advance upon the security of Stock. The application was refused, and the Company was therefore under the necessity of selling the Stock. These facts have naturally drawn attention to the flourishing statement made at the recent meeting of the Shareholders. The question asked is, when, or what rate, was the Stock purchased. It cannot, however, be doubted that the loss must have been considerable. A general spirit of gloom prevails, and every thing tends to indicate a further increase in the value of Money, and a more limited period for advances generally.

The English Market opened on Monday at a slight improvement upon Saturday’s quotations. Consols at Opening quoted 89½ for Money, and 89½ for Time. Extensive sales, however, reduced these prices to 89½ for Money, and 89½ buyers for Account. Tuesday’s Market was firm at the commencement of the day, the finance discussion in the French Chambers having terminated by a decision not to negotiate any loan. Money, however, becoming scarcer in the Discount Market, prices receded; and, on Wednesday—several of the leading brokers selling largely—prices receded to 88½ for Money, 88½. Considerable excitement prevailed on Thursday morning, and Consols declined nearly one per cent from the opening price of the previous day. On the Court of Directors of the Bank of England separating on Thursday without making any alteration in the rate of discount, a slight rally ensued, and Consols advanced a point. The market, however, at the close of the week was still depressed, and closed heavily, at the quotations below:—Exchequer Bills have been heavy, quoting par to 5s and 3s premium. New Three-and-a-half per Cents receded nearly ½ per cent, on Wednesday, in consequence of a large sale (it is reported) on account of the London and Westminster Bank. Reduced continues below its relative value, in proportion to the price of Consols. At closing, Reduced was 88½; Consols Annuities, 88½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent, 87½; Ditto, for Opening, ex div, 89½; Long Annuities, 1860, 9s 5½; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 87½; Ditto, New Annuities, 88; Three per Cent Annuities, 1751, 88; Consols for Account, April 15, 88½; Consols, Scrip, 88½; Exchequer Bills, 3 pm.

Affairs in the English Market have not conduced to any improvement in the prices of the Foreign Securities. The principal operations are sales, and a general tendency to a fall prevails. Brazilian on Monday was done at 87; Mexican for Account, 21½; the last quotation, 21½. Spanish Five per Cents, on Monday, closed at 22½ for Money, and now quote 22½. The Three per Cents, on Monday were 33½, and close at 33½. Portuguese have alone advanced from 32½ to 33. Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, have been done at 57½; and the Four per Cent, Certificates are 91½.

The Railway Market has maintained its prices better than might have been anticipated, but towards the close of the week considerable depression existed, many of the leading lines receded, and there exists little doubt that any large sales would be impracticable. The state of the market at closing will be readily seen by the annexed list:—Aberdeen, 27½; Ambergate, Notting, Boston, and E. Junction, 2½; Birm. and Oxford Junction, 13½; Buckingsh., 2 pm; Caledonian, Half Shares, 2½; Direct Northern Scrip, 2½; Eastern Counties, 2½; Ditto, Perpetual, 5 per Cent, No. 1, 4 pm; Ditto, York Extension, 3½; East Lancashire, New Scrip, 2½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 74; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18½; Great Northern (London and York Registered), 2½; Ditto, ditto (Direct Northern Registered), 3½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 23½; Great North of England, New, 18½; Great Western, 112; Do., Quarter Shares, 17½; Do., Fifths, 26; Do., New, 7½; Hull & Selby, Half Shares, 51; Lancaster & Carlisle, New, 10; Leeds and Thirsk, 20; Liverpool, Manch., and Newcastle Junct., 18; London, Brighton and South Coast, 53½; London and North-Western, 179; Ditto Quarter Shares, 18½; Ditto ditto, New Shares, 12½; Ditto Fifths, 17; Ditto £10 Shares M. & B. (C), 7; London and South-Western, 61; Ditto, New, 24; Ditto, Tenth (Consolidated), 53; Ditto, Scrip, 51; Ditto, ditto, 4; London and York Extension Scrip, 2½; Lynn and Ely, 22; Lynn and Dereham, 16½; Manchester and Leeds, 105; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 24 pm; Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock, 4 pm; Midland, 114; Ditto, New, 33½; Ditto, New, 4½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 89; Midland, Birmingham, and Gloucester, 122; Ditto, New (iss. at 7½ dis.), 30½; Newcastle and Berwick, 33½; Newmarket and Chesterford, 10; Ditto, Extension, par; Norfolk, 137; Ditto, Half Shares, 13½; Northern Counties Union, 4½; North British, 33½; Ditto, Half Shares, 16; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 4; Ditto, Extension, 1; North Staffordshire, 73; Oxford, Worcester, & Wolverhampton, 104; Preston and Wyre, 34; Ditto ditto (B), 1½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 4½; Scottish Midland, 23½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; Ditto (Class B), 1½; Shropshire Union, dis; South Staffordshire Junction, 4 pm; South Eastern and Dover, New (iss. at £32), No. 1, 21½; Ditto, New (iss. £30), No. 3, 16; Ditto, New (iss. £15), No. 4, 4½; Swans and Loughor and Cameron’s, 3; West Riding Union, 1½ pm; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 8½; York and Newcastle, 34½; Ditto, New, 15½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, Extension, 36½; Ditto, Preference, 11; Ditto East and West Riding, Extension, 21.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market fluctuated but slightly yesterday, an improvement in the early part of the day not having been maintained. Consols closed at 89½ for Money, and 89½ for Account. Scrip 88½ dis. There was considerable falling in the Foreign and Share Market without any variation of consequence.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

BANKRUPT.

W. H. HODDING, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, surgeon. S. CUBITT, Colchester, clothier. J. LAW, Faversham, Kent, coal-merchant. J. FURBY and B. STOCKTON, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailors. W. BULL, Little Love-lane, Wood-street, City, stock-manufacturer. J. PRUST, Stratton, Cornwall, tanner. J. MORGAN, Wedmore, Somersetshire, draper. A. and R. HALLELEY, Wigton, Cumberland, calico-printers. R. E. HUNTLEY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine and spirit merchant. F. BURNS, jun., Liverpool, bookseller. T. and J. STOCKDALE, Liverpool, soap-boilers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. REID, Glasgow, dyer. H. MUNRO, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire, saddler. P. McCABE, Glasgow, spirit dealer. M. WISHART and J. FAIRLY, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturers. S. HOWARTH and Co., Glasgow, postmasters. J. WALKER and G. LOWERY, Aberdeen, warehousemen.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 12.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Viscount Torrington to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, and its dependencies; Robert James Mackintosh, Esq., to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of St. Christopher; and Johan G. Aspling, Esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of George, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 8.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Vice-Admiral of the White Nicholas Tomkinson—Vice-Admiral of the Blue Hon. D. P. Bouvier, to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red R. Jackson, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White B. H. de la Roche, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue W. Bowles, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

T. BENBOW, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, grocer. J. HILTON, Manchester, stock broker. J. THOROGOOD, Alfigate High-street, innkeeper. P. BIDDLE, Judd-street, New-road, St. Pancras, tallow chandler. R. SAW, Hammer-smith, grocer. E. A. TAYLOR, late of the Mortimer Arms, Tottenham-court-road, victualler. J. T. TOWSEND, Islington, carpet dealer. H. G. BROOM, Lawrence Pountney-hill, grocer. W. LITTLE, Borough-road, paper manufacturer. H. LOVATT and W. H. L. COKRAN, Liverpool, merchants. S. FITCH, Beadles hall, Writtle, Essex, maltster. W. MARTIN, Skinner-street, Somers-town, grocer. J. ARMISTAGE, Paddock, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth merchant. G. PARK, Bury-street, Westminster, tailor.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th ult., at Naples, the lady of Francis Hastings Medhurst, Esq., of a daughter.—At Astley Castle, Warwickshire, Lady Mary Hewitt, of a son.—At Orton Longueville, the Countess of Aboyns, of a son.—At Bodford, the wife of the Rev. E. J. Lockwood, of a daughter.—In Davies-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Dr. Woodfall, of a son.—At Beaumont-street, Portland-place, the wife of John Lister, Esq., M.D., of a son.—On the 18th inst., at Milford Lodge, near Lymington, the lady of Major-General H. Roberts, C.B., of a son.—At Highbury, the lady of John Forster, Esq., of a daughter.—At Cadogan-place, the wife of Benson Blundell, of Lincoln’s Inn, of a daughter.—On the 9th inst., at Windsor, Mrs. Jasper T. Judge, of a son.—At Albany, Lady Georgiana Bertie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th January, at Calcutta, Capt. Egglestone, Resident Agent for the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to Eliza Penelope, daughter-in-law to Thomas Simson, Esq., of Rotherhithe.—At All Souls’ Chapel, Portland-place, Robert Gibson, Esq., to Eleanor Harriet, only daughter of Sir Benjamin Smith.—On the 2nd ult., at 88 Leonard’s, Upper Deal, George, the only son of G. Hooper, Esq., of Cottingham, to Mary Deane, the eldest daughter of the late Valentine Edwards Clayton, Esq., of Deal.—On the 10th of March, at Melksham, Wiltshire, the Reverend William Jackson to Emma, daughter of Edward Phillips, Esq., of Melksham.—On the 11th inst., at St. Botolph’s, Bishopsgate, Joseph, second son of the late Rev. Isaac Kitchin, of Ipswich, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Charles Gill, of the Middle Temple.

DEATHS.

At Exmouth, Anne Hornby, in her 87th year.—At Brighton, the Rev. George Henry Glyn, vicar of Henham, Essex.—At Camberwell, Esther, widow of the late N. Joseph, Esq., in the 82nd year of her age.—On Sunday, at Coventry, aged 91, Henry Butterworth Esq., elder brother of the late Joseph Butterworth, Esq., M.P. for Coventry.—At Greenwich, Philip Carteret de Geyt, Esq.—On the 8th inst., Christopher Graham, Esq., in the 83rd year of his age.—On 12, Hamilton-terrace, St. John’s-wood, Henry Man, Esq.—At Rome Winchcombe Henry Hartley, Esq.—At Mount Pleasant, near Newport, Isle of Wight, in his 83d year, Mrs. Miriam Goodman.—On the 16th inst., the Rev. Richard Fildew Nelson thirty-five years of age.—On the 16th inst., the Rev. William Lewis, of Moore Cottage, Bowling-green-street, Kennington Oval, in his eighty-third year, highly respected by his numerous friends and acquaintances.—At Florence, Edmund Lomax, Esq., of Netley-park, Surrey.—At the Rectory, Hertingfordbury, the Rev. Thomas Felde, M.A., aged eighty-one.—At 4, Clarence-terrace, Regents-park, Henry William Masterson, Esq.—At Pontonville, Edward Gregory, Esq.—On the 9th inst., George Farren, jun., Esq., of Lincoln, late of a Saville-row, in the seventy-ninth year of her age, Margaret, relict of the late Robert Snow, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY’S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Gentry,

Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, March 18, 1847, when will be performed (first time this season) Bellini’s Opera, LA SONAMBULA. Anna, Madame Castellani; Lisa, Madame Solari; Count Rodolfo, Signor F. Lablache; Alessio, Signor Giubilei; and Elvino, Signor Gardoni.

Various Entertainments in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, in which will appear Mlle. Carolina Rosati, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Madame Petit Stephan, Mdlles. Montfort, Honore, Cassan, Julien, L’Amoureux, M. Paul Taglioni, M. Dor, M. Gosselin, M. Gourié, M. Ventrif, M. Di Mattia.

A Selection from Donizetti’s favourite Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. In which Sig. Franchini will appear. To conclude with a New Ballet, in Two Tableaux, by M. Paul Taglioni, the Music by Signor Pugni, entitled THEA, ou LA FEE AUX FLEURS. The Scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall. Principal characters by Mdlle. Carolina Rosati, Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, M. Paul Taglioni, and Mdlles. Montfort, Cassan, and Honore.

The following are the prices of Boxes and Stalls, for this occasion:—Boxes on the Pit Tier, 4 guineas; Ground Tier, 5 guineas; One Pair, 4 guineas; Two Pair, 3 guineas; Pit Stalls, 2s.; Gallery Stalls, 5s. Applications to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, estab-

lished for the purpose of rendering a more perfect performance of the Lyric Drama than has hitherto been attained in this country. Under the Direction and Management of Mr. BEALE.

The Nobility, Gentry, and Patrons of Music, are respectfully informed that the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA WILL OPEN on TUESDAY, the 6th of April. Prospectuses to be had at the Box-office, Bow-street; at Cramer, Beale, and Co.’s, 201, Regent-street; and at all the Libraries.

ASTLEY’S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and

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NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.—

The best COFFEE, whether Choice old Mountain Mocha or Jamaica, 2s. per lb. Coffee mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. Interior kinds, from 9d. upwards.
 The best 1s. 2s. per lb., and the best is the best, if people can only get hold of it. But how few can, and why? Because they are always being told that the best can be supplied at 1s. 9d. per lb. Now the best cannot be sold at that price. Our best is 2s. per lb., and that is, in reality, the very best and choicest old coffee imported; it is far better than the best of the best frequently spoken of.
 DAKIN and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, Number One, Saint Paul's Church-yard.

SALE of FIRST-CLASS JEWELLERY, PLATE, and

WATCHES, at 58, CHEAPSIDE, adjoining Bow Church.—ABRAHAM BARBER begs to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that, being about to make extensive alterations at his Establishment, 58, Cheapside, adjoining Bow Church, he has determined to SELL OFF the whole of his well-known Superior Stock, which will be offered at prices that will ensure an immediate sale, as the whole must be cleared off by the 25th April. An early visit and comparison of prices will at once prove the genuine nature of this announcement, as A. B. is anxious to avoid any identity with the numerous fictitious attempts at SELLING OFF now being made, where goods of an inferior quality are foisted upon the Public at unfair prices.—Every article warranted, and will be sold at the marked price, without subterfuge or misrepresentation.—58, Cheapside, adjoining Bow Church.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.—

Notice is hereby given, that the NEW LIST for 1847 of all the Hygienic Agents duly authorised to vend MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE throughout the world, is now ready, and may be had on application at any of the Agents.—N.B. No Chemist or Druggist is allowed to vend this Medicine, which will be offered at prices that will ensure an immediate sale, as the whole must be cleared off by the 25th April. A practical knowledge of its virtues, by which alone can the safety of the people be insured.—March 11, 1847.

CURRALL and SON, importers of COGNAC BRANDY of

the highest quality.—Chocolé old pale at 60s., and brown at 48s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. per dozen; hampers, 1s. Brandy at 21s. and 24s. per gallon. Bishopsgate-street Within.

*** Superior Draught Port at 28s. and 33s. per dozen.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.;

imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now

in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiarly tonic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr.

WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellular Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had, on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase

these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIER'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-by-road. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much-admired pianos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIER, 28, King William-street, London-by-road.

HARP and PIANOFORTE.—An Elegant Double-Action

Harp, equal to new—brilliant tone—beautifully decorated—made by Schwabe (Freeman to Harp). Price, 42 Guineas, including Cover, Tuning Hammer, Packing Case, &c., cost 120 Guineas.—Splendid Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, 63 octaves; 20 Guineas, the property of a Lady of Title going immediately to India.
 Address, A. B., 61, London-road, Southwark.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at

the Manufacture, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

SECOND-HAND SILVER.—The Seller or Purchaser may re-

ceive every information on application to T. COX SAVORY & Co., Silversmiths, 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street, London.

SHEFFIELD PLATE for the DINNER TABLE.—The

Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver-plated Dish Covers, Vegetable, or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Dinner Table, is Published, and may be had GRATIS or will be sent Postage Free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.
 T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, 7s. per ounce.—A. B.

SAVORY and SONS, Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. A Pamphlet is Published, containing drawings and prices of all kinds of silver spoons and forks, tea and coffee services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.
 T. COX SAVORY and Co., No. 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY

and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade:

Uxbridge Pattern.	Thalia Pattern.
Strong Silver Tea-pot £10 18 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot £13 0 0
Ditto Sugar Basin 6 14 0	Ditto Sugar Basin 7 11 0
Ditto Cream-jug 4 10 0	Ditto Cream-jug 5 2 0
Ditto Coffee-pot 14 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot 16 17 0



LAUNCH OF THE SULTAN'S STEAMER, AT COWES.

After the ceremony, the *Vassitti Tidjaret* was taken into the Medina Dock, to be coppered, and completed in her internal fitment. The distinguished party repaired to the residence of Mr. John White, and partook of a splendid collation; upwards of fifty of the *dite* being present. The Consul-General proposed "The Health of Mr. White and his Sons," and in a neat speech eulogised the manner in which the steamer had been constructed. Mr. White, sen., returned the compliment by proposing "The Healths of the Princess and Prince Callimaki, who had so kindly honoured him with their presence." The Prince replied through his interpreter, acknowledging the warm reception he had met; adding, that the vessel which he had seen launched that day, if it met the same opinion of his illustrious Sovereign, whom he had the honour to serve, it would be a stepping-stone for numbers of others to be constructed for the Ottoman Empire. His Highness concluded by drinking the healths of the company present.

SOUP STORE AT CORK.

The benevolent attempts to alleviate the present scarcity are specially worthy of illustration in our pages; since they, doubtless, in many instances, prompt the reader to aid directly or indirectly in the good work, "all mankind's concern"—charity. The annexed illustration is of this class of subjects; it represents the Soup Depot, in Barrack-street, Cork, stated to be the first establishment of the kind opened in Ireland for the distribution of food to the poor, gratuitously. Our artist (Mr. James Mahony) assures us that 1300 poor persons are thus relieved daily; and that the establishment has effected more good among the wretched than any other means of relief yet suggested. The rush to obtain a place in one of the partitions (eight in number), so as to be in time for the distribution, is surprising; as is, also, the quiet, peaceable demeanour of the poor people.

The spot where this large Depot has been fitted up was, until this year, one of the principal potato markets, and is, therefore, well calculated for the purpose; it being well walled in, and surrounded with sheds, which afford shelter to the poor applicants. The food is cooked in an upper building, and handed down for distribution, as shown by our artist. Previously to this, an equally large quantity of capital meat soup is distributed at one halfpenny per quart, to such as choose to purchase it. It is worthy of remark, that, from the opening of this Depot to the present time, not an act of dishonesty has been known to take place; Alderman Roche stating that not a spoon or vessel to be missing.

We quote these additional details of the mode of distribution, from the *Southern Reporter*:

"It is impossible to overrate the valuable services rendered by the gentlemen who attend here, and undertake the arduous duty of administering the daily rations of food to the famishing and clamorous crowds who beset the gates. The average number supplied every day at this establishment for the past week has

been 1300, and many hundreds more apply, whom it is impossible at present to accommodate. The upper gate is opened at twelve o'clock, and eight hundred are admitted, when the tremendous rush which takes place presents fearful evidence of the hunger and misery which the crowd are enduring; on entering, they are classified, and stationed in the order in which it is intended to serve them, in a row of pens or enclosed places under the range of sheds at the right hand, each lot of 100 being in charge of a policeman, to see that each is properly attended to: there is then a communication from the kitchen in the rear, through which the hominy is handed in tins, containing a quart each, with great rapidity, to each person, who then crosses the yard to the sheds at the other side, and there eats his food. The whole 800 are served in about three hours, and are then let out by the lower gate, and a fresh batch of 5 to 600 admitted as before, and fed in the same way. We tasted the food they receive, which is most carefully prepared from rice and Indian meal, well boiled and seasoned, and can safely declare that it is excellent. We would, however, earnestly appeal to the ever active benevolence of the charitable, by suggesting the immense advantage the poor would derive from the addition of a little bread to this description of soup. Even a two-penny loaf per day from one half of the respectable families in Cork, who would not miss ten times its cost, sent to this Depot, would be of incalculable assistance, and greatly aid the noble exertions of the Committee."

MAJOR PLAYFAIR, OF ST. ANDREW'S.

Among the great social reforms of the day, "the Health of Towns" is entitled to prominent rank; inasmuch as the improved sanitary condition of the people must prevent many evils, which is, in all cases, better than their cure. A very active and successful agent in this great measure is now on a visit to the metropolis. Such is Major Playfair, remarkable for having renovated the ancient city of St. Andrew's, over which he has presided only six years; yet, within this short time, the town has, through his exertions, assumed a changed aspect; elegance and convenience having everywhere replaced rudeness and ruin. That such measures must conduce to the physical and moral improvement of the people, no one will be inclined to gainsay: the example set by the Major is so important that it is worth while to glance at the means by which he effected these great changes; and this we do solely with the view of extending their beneficial influence.

Major Playfair, we learn, spent the early part of his life in the service of the Hon. East India Company, in the Bengal Artillery; and after 23 years active service, in 1832 he retired to his native place, St. Andrew's, an ancient city on the coast of Fife-shire, 39 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh. In 1842, he was elected Mayor, or Provost, and he has been continued in the office to the present time by the voice of the people. Soon after his accession to office, he began to brighten

up the venerable city, and this at a period when her municipal revenue was so crippled as hitherto to have made her condition hopeless. The Major commenced by obtaining one hundred pounds from the impoverished burghal funds; he then collected a few more hundreds by subscription among the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry; and with this money, the principal street was paved and lighted with gas. Great, however, as was this improvement, it was rivalled by sundry others: old obstructions and eyesores were removed, venerable ruins propped up, and new beauties and conveniences created. While other men planned, pondered, and hesitated, the Major acted; he pulled down unsightly street projections, rounded acute corners, walled up unseemly gaps, removed obstructing houses; and, in short, by his activity, falsified the old proverb "what is everybody's business, is nobody's."

We have not room to detail a tithe of his good works: how he widened, built, and paved the town in every direction; how he improved and revived Madras College, where first-rate elementary education may be obtained for one shilling a quarter! how he built a handsome infant school-house; how he swept away miserable tenements, and erected a terrace in their place; changed wynds, or alleys, into streets; and, in short, effected numberless improvements, which have led to a great influx of inhabitants.

We agree with the writer of a paper in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*—"That the Provost of a Scottish country town, without the aid of either act of Parliament or tax, should have been able to plan and carry forward renovations so extensive and beneficial, may well excite surprise; and one can very easily imagine that, without a great degree of sagacity, and the most masterly financiering, nothing could have been done. Perhaps, however, his greatest act of generalship has been that of stilling down opposition in the municipal body of which he is the head. By the reasonableness of his propositions, his impartial distribution of patronage, and treating the predilections of all men with liberality, being, at the same time, frank and affable in his demeanour, and ever ready to be consulted by every one, he has introduced the most perfect harmony into his little



MAJOR PLAYFAIR.

senate; and it is a fact equally new and gratifying, that no time is ever now consumed in wrangling on general abstractions. This change is not less grateful than it is beneficial to the people generally, and we may be assured that it is no small element in the list of means by which our friend the Major has been able to carry on so many useful reforms. It is a lesson most devoutly to be commended to all municipal bodies throughout the empire."

The gratitude of the Major's fellow citizens has been lately evinced by subscribing a sum of money, to have his portrait painted by Mr. Watson Gordon, of Edinburgh. The picture is finished; and, we hear, will shortly be hung up in the town-hall of St. Andrew's.



THE CENTRAL SOUP DEPOT, BARRACK-STREET, CORK.